The Weekly Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

POPPING CORN.

And there they sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;
John Stiles as fat as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kind of ears,
And hitched their chairs up higher.

Then Susan, she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces grew as red
As sancepans made of copper.

And then they shelled, and popped, and ate,
All kinds of fun a poking,
And he haw-hawed at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate,
John's mouth was like a hopper,
And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine and then struck ten,
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven—then struck twelve,
And still no sign of stopping.

And John he ate, and Susan thought
The corn did pop and patter;
Till John cried out, "The corn's afire!
Why, Susan, what's the matter."

Said she, "John Stiles, it's one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion;
I'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

MARK SHELTON'S WIFE.

BY OLIVE BELL.

One cold morning in December Mark Shelton, Esq., and his wife sat down to their breakfast in one of the coziest of dining-rooms: Mark with a cloud on his usually pleasant face and his wife's placid countenance wearing a puzzled and sorrowful look, when he had been angry at her before?

He had scarcely spoken to her the previous evening, and he looked sullen and gloomy still. What had she done? She had pondered the thought over and over, yet she had not dared to ask him.

The morning sunlight streamed into the room as they silently drank their coffee and abstractedly nibbled their muffins; and broad stripes of yellow gold lay on the sea-green ground of the carpet, mingling softly with the bright tints of the autumn leaves that sprinkled it; and lighting up the pictures on the varnished walls, until they stood out vivified into life-like perfection in the mellow light. The fire burned cheerfully in the polished grate, the canary chirruped blithely in his gilded cage, while the trailing vines that festooned the recesses of every window turned each delicate tendril to the warm sunlight, as if thankful for the warmth and comfort and hallowed glow that filled that pleasant room.

Mr Shelton finished his breakfast and took up his morning paper. Mrs. Shelton, a pale little woman, whose chief beauty lay in her eyes which were so blue and trustful, one could not help loving their owner, watched his moody face uneasily. Her smooth purplish black hair was coiled up in a loose double twist, with here and there a tiny curl peeping out, giving her a girlish look that Mark had often admired. Her morning dress of navy blue cashmere, with snowy lace at the throat and wrists, was simply elegance itself; and better than all, was the work of the slim fingers that were nervously twirling the silver teaspoon in her dainty coffee cup.

But Mark was too much engrossed in his own moody thoughts to find any interest in wife or paper, and after a vain attempt at reading, he laid the latter down and sat silently staring into the fire.

"Mark," burst out his wife, who felt as if she were under the influence of a nightmare, "what on earth is the matter with you?"

And Mark answered her with that sensible masculine evasion, "Nothing."

"I know there is something wrong somewhere," went on Mrs. Shelton desperately. "Are you angry with me, Mark?"

"No, Alice, I'm not angry with you."

"Then tell me your trouble. I never saw you so depressed before, and we are married five years to-day, Mark.'

"Bless me! So we are! I had entirely forgotten it." Mr. Shelton looked up for the first time and glanced across the table at the little woman in blue, whose cheeks had lost the peachy bloom they had worn that day five years ago. But the dear face was as fresh as ever in his partial eyes, and his heart ached more for her than himself, for he knew she would suffer keenly in the crisis he was dreading so much. "If the children had been spared to us," he said mentally, thinking of the two little graves in Greenwood, "they would have been a comfort to her." But he kept his thoughts to himself, and said instead:

"Will you attend Mrs. Austin's party, Alice?"

"On the 20th? Yes." The uneasy light left Alice Shelton's loving eyes, for since he was not angry with her, she did not care to pry into his secrets. And yet if he only could confide in her, she would feel so relieved! "Will you go, Mark?"

"I think not." A curious smile parted his lips.

"Why?" in a tone of surprise.

"I shall be otherwise engaged."

"Nonsense, Mark. You must not be such a slave to business. Few men are so prosperous in the world."

"I have been prosperous," dreamily, "but"—he never finished the sentence.

"And the panic never affected you in the least," innocently remarked Mrs. Shelton, who knew as much about the subtle workings of the financial world as she did about the mythical inhabitants of the moon.

Mr. Shelton jumped up, slightly flushed in the face.

"What idiots women are! was the complimentary exclamation that met his wife's ears as he went hurriedly from the room, heedless of her excited "Mark——"

But Mark was out in the cold, sunlit street before the little woman had recovered from her astonishment, his white even teeth clenched tightly together, as he hurried down town to the dim musty office, where so many arduous duties demanded his attention.

Many of his business friends who met or passed him on the streets looked curiously at his downcast face; for his mind was too much preoccupied to take any interest in passing occurrences. He heard nothing, saw nothing, but the blue numb hands of street beggars, who seemed to beset his path every few rods, for his characteristic charity was well known, and few were the palms that did not close on the coveted penny.

For Mark was a good man, humane, charitable and generous in all things, and until a year back the world had gone well with him. But the panic swamped dozens of his debtors; his business was dead in a financial sense; and his creditors were clamoring for bills he could not meet. He had never been careless, unwise or extravagant in filling or discharging contracts, and his business difficulties had come upon him so swiftly and imperceptibly that the blow fell heavier than if he had been expecting some such catastrophe.

But Alice Shelton knew nothing of all this. The mental turmoil going on in her husband's breast never found vent in a dissatisfied word or look, and until the previous day he had kept his face and manner free from all traces of anxiety. But the constant excitement and worry had been too hard for him, and the dunning of a creditor, who demanded the punctual payment of a note of four thousand that fell due on the twenty-first of December, together with other unforseen debts, had so upset him that he could not cover his mental distresses with the mask of carelessness he had worn for weeks past.

His great trouble was for Alice. Never very strong—and he often underrated her strength—he had endeavored to surround her with every comfort and had carefully kept all harassing business details or cares from her ears. He had given her money without stint, and he supposed she spent it like other women, for she was always well dressed, and his home was a model of order and good taste. Be that as it may, he never thought of tracing the cause of his failure to home extravagance. For no woman was more thoroughly economical, without being miserly than Mrs. Shelton. Her party toilets were always in exceptional taste, and her dress for Mrs. Austin's party was not designed for any unusual display of elegance, although the gathering was to be one of unusual brilliancy.

The night of the twentieth came—a dark, stormy, December night, the air filled with snowflakes, and the sky gray and overcast with heavy clouds.

"It is going to be a terrible night, Mark," Mrs. Shelton said to her husband, who sat before the library fire, evidently absorbed in the contents of the evening paper: "I have thought once or twice since I commenced dressing, that I would not go out to-night."

"Go, by all means, Alice; the carriage is close," her husband replied, glancing up at the trim little figure arrayed in a dark silk, retrimmed, with pale bluish roses in her purplish-black hair, and at the white throat, half-veiled with filmy lace. He smiled bitterly as he saw her going out in her happy, childlike innocence, as she might never go again, among people who had no sympathy for failing merchants, and who would not give his wife a thought if she were not rich in the world's goods.

"I wish you would go," she said beseechingly, lingering at the door to adjust her cloak; Mr. Austin will be expecting you."

Mr. Shelton smiled, thinking, perhaps, of the forbidding face of a man of whom he had begged a loan of that afternoon, whose curt "cannot spare a dollar, sir," rang in his ears yet. He arose from his seat by the fire, and going over to his wife's side, fastened the warm wraps closer about her throat.

"Be careful of yourself, little woman," he said, with a forced attempt at gayety; "and enjoy yourself, for it is utterly impossible for me to go."

He accompanied her to the carriage; and as he closed the door on the placid little face, he inwardly anathematised the weakness that prompted him to withhold the story of his difficulties from her, when she daily ran the risk of hearing it from lips less liable to soften its details. Yet he still hoped the morrow would bring some chance of redeeming his lost credit; although his efforts to raise the four thousand dollars due on the 21st were still unsuccessful. He was almost worn out with physical and mental labor, yet he put on his hat and overcoat, and dragged wearily down town through the fast falling snow and murky darkness, to spend the dreary hours of his wife's absence, poring over ledgers in his counting-room.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Mark Shelton, not quite satisfied with Mark's "strange freak," as she called her husband's refusal to attend the party, was zealously trying to feel at ease among Mrs. Austin's stylish guests. For, somehow, she felt depressed and ill at ease among the fashionables who had hitherto welcomed her as the wife of a prominent young merchant who was steadily rising to eminence in the commercial world. There was an undercurrent of coldness in their greetings that her sensitive nature detected instantly, and an angry flush rose to her cheek when she overheard a remark relating to "Mrs. Shelton's old silk."

"I suppose my dress is not up to their standard in point of elegance," she muttered, bitterly; "but I'll never ruin Mark with my extravagance in dress—never!"

She slipped out of the gay overcrowded parlors into the library, where she found refuge behind the heavy hangings of a bay window. She dropped into a low seat, and sat watching the streams of gaslight flickering across the street, now ankle deep with snow, wishing that Mark would remember her orders and send the carriage early. The heavy, sensuous odors of tropical plants filled the room with a fragrance that almost took her breath away, and in the distance the music of a popular waltz rose and fell the soft, voluptuous cadences soothing her disturbed mind into a calmness that was soon broken by the entrance of two ladies, whose first words chained Mrs. Shelton to her seat, and held her in the questionable light of an eavesdropper.

"I was astonished to see Mrs. Mark Shelton out to-night," exclaimed the elder of the two ladies, whose diamonds flashed in the gaslight.

"Why?"

"Have you not heard? Why, Mrs. Lamer? Shelton is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Mark Shelton? Impossible! Why he is considered one of the staunchest merchants in the city."

"And was. But he has lost credit somehow. He has been on the streets for days, trying to raise money to cancel his most urgent debts; and I wouldn't be surprised if his wife did have to give up her stylish home before the winter is over."

"She is a nobody anyway. Her father was only a soap chandler, and I have often wondered at Mark Shelton's taste in choosing her for a wife," remarked Mrs. Lander, who had once a decided fancy for Mark herself.

"Soap chandlers are as good as any other men, provided they are sober and respectable," returned the lady with the diamonds, whose father had once been a peanut vender, while Mrs. Lamer's ancesters were famouse for blue blood and reckless dissipation.

"I don't pity Mrs. Shelton, though," went on Mrs. Lamer, politely ignoring the elder lady's home-trust; "for I expect she is just like other woman in the same situation; Mark made oceans of money, and she spent it."

"Doubtless. Just give any woman that never had anything some money to splurge on and see how fast she'll go through it," laughed the elder lady as she glided out of the library, her rich silks sweeping after her like purple billows, while Mrs. Lamer followed her, like a shadow in her pale-colored tarleton robes.

Poor Alice Shelton had heard every word, and sat perfectly still, with her slim, white fingers clasped tightly together. Every faculty of her nature seemed paralysed by the intensity of her emotions. Her honest, conscientious heart was shocked at the hypocrisy of two of her most intimate society friends, and with the bitterness was mingled a feeling of intense pity for Mark, who had kept all this from her ears that she might hear it from such uncharitable lips. Verily, she thought the world is a vain show, and those who love it but moths fluttering about its dazzling pleasures; only to have their wings singed by the cruel tonges of flame that leap up from envy, malice and deceit.

"Mark shall not fail," she said, raising up, with a white, determined face. "I will show them his wife is worthy of him."

Heedless of the gayety and warmth around her, of the blinding snowstorm that was raging without, or the long snow-bound walk that lay between the Austin mansion and her husband's warehouse, she hurried up to the dressing-room, and wrapping herself up in cloak and furs, went out in the storm and bravely faced the blinding sheets of snow that the wind dashed into her face—a face almost as ghastly as the snow that fell so swiftly and silently on the half deserted pavements. The gas flared out through murky gas-lamps with a dull sickly glare; hacks and carriages went whirling by like sheeted ghosts; and once in a while some belated pedestrian almost walked over her; but still Mrs. Shelton walked on, her heart too hard and anxious to think of fear or fatigue.

When she reached the warehouse the clock on a distant steeple was just chiming eleven, and Mark was standing in the dimly lit office, putting on his overcoat. The porter dozed in a chair before the stove in the outer room, and Alice stole softly past him and stood before her husband.

"Alice!"

His eyes dilated in astonishment. Alice dropped into a seat and looked up at him, with a glitter in her blue eyes that held him spell-bound.

"Mark, do you think I'm a fool?"

Her voice had a raspy ring that startled Mark. He glanced at her snow-covered wraps, and then made a dash for the soaked boots peeping out from under the edge of her be-draggled silken skirts.

"Alice!"—one boot came off with a jerk—"what insane whim drove you out on the streets such a night as this?" He flung its mate to the furthest end of the room.

"O Mark," Mrs. Shelton's temporary strength and courage was swiftly vanishing, "are you going to fail?"

Mark instantly comprehended the situation. She had heard the story of his financial troubles, probably in some distorted form, and the knowledge had almost crazed her. He blamed himself severely for keeping her in ignorance of the truth. He always had a repugnance to womanly interference in business matters, but felt, in justice to his wife's general worthiness, he should have trusted her in this emergency.

"Hush, Alice!"—for she was beginning to sob hysterically—"you must not be alarmed. If I can raise the money to pay off a note that falls due to-morrow, I may weather the panic yet."

"How much will you need?"

Her little face was uplifted eagerly.

"Four thousand dollars."

"Is that all?" with a little hysterical laugh; "Then you won't fail; for I have five thousand, all my own, saved out of the money you gave me to spend on the house and myself. Ah, Mark, you thought I spent it!"

"Alice!"—Mark took the little shivering form in his arms—"you are worth your weight in gold."

"I know it," slyly retorted Alice; "but it has taken you five years to find it out. And, Mark, if you cannot cancel the rest of your debts, we'll sell the house and furniture and live in a room or two until the panic is over; for you shall not fail."

Mark sent for a carriage, and they went home through the white noiseless streets, Alice recounting, as she went, the story she heard in Mrs. Austin's perfumed library. At its conclusion she said:

"It was cruel in you to keep me in the dark so long, Mark. And never, never treat me like a fool or a child again. For if I am a soap chandler's daughter, I have sense, and feeling and judgment, and discretion enough to save something for 'rainy days.'"

It is needless to say that Mark redeemed his note to the chagrin of some of his business rivals, who had secretly gloated over his difficulties, and, although his affection for his wife was never demonstrative, the care he took of her was wonderful, for he had found that the price of a good wife is "above rubies."

LADY DUDLEY'S JEWELS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope made a good story out of "The Eustace Diamonds;" Dumas and others have spun admirable yarns concerning the diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette. The romance connected with Lady Dudley's jewels has yet to be fully written; but the facts, so far as they are known or surmised, are tempting to a novelist. For some months past the shop-windows of London have been made beautiful by the appearance in them of large and small photographs of Lady Dudley the charming wife of the exceedingly wealthy and wonderfully eccentric Lord Dudley. She was one of the daughters of a family famous for the beauty of its women; the unhappy Lady Mordaunt is her sister. The beauty of these ladies was their fortune—which was fortunate, since they had money. When Lord Dudley married his magnificent wife, of whom, with reason, he is excessively fond, he thought it no hardship to be compelled to pay £50,000 in settlement of her debts. That only made her dearer to him. Since then, as the story goes, he has manifested his devotion for her by furnishing large sums of money to her family; but at length his complaisance in this respect reached its limit, and he said that he could really give no more. More, however, was needed, and a cunning scheme was invented to get it. Lord Dudley had given to his wife, in the pride of his heart, a vast number of jewels—some of them family heirlooms, others purchased by himself. Besides these, she possessed numerous jewels, the gifts of Lord Dudley's tenants, or the offerings of other friends. Two months ago, or so, Lord and Lady Dudley left London to go to their country seat. The Lady took with her a jewel case, containing the greater part of these treasures. It was in the charge of her maid—a Scotch woman, who had been her attendant from infancy. Arriving at the Paddington Station, the maid, in the bustle of the moment, lost sight for an instant of the jewel case. When she turned round to pick it up it had vanquished. Apprised of his loss, and with his lovely wife in hysterics, Lord Dudley became indiscreet. He disregarded the laws against attempts to compound felony, and caused the kingdom to be flooded with advertisements offering to pay to the thieves any sum which they might ask for the return of the jewels, and promising that no questions should be asked. The appearance of these advertisements called forth much adverse comment, but Lord Dudley cares nothing for newspapers. The other day the Court Journal announced that Lord Dudley had recovered his jewels, and that he had paid £8,000 to the thieves. Meanwhile, however, notice had been given in the House of Commons that the Home Secretary would be asked what he proposed to do in this notorious case of compounding a felony—whether a lord was to be permitted to openly defy the law and to make terms with thieves? This awful question was to be asked on the fourth of this month, and it is not yet known what reply was made to it. But at about the same time it began to be whispered about London that the jewels had never been really stolen, and that, although Lord Dudley had paid £8,000 for their recovery, and they had been restored to him, they had been all the while in the safe custody of a relative of his wife, and that the story of their theft had been invented in order to screw some money out of him. The details of this ingenious explanation of the mystery are rather too scandalous for repetition, and it is strange that they should have been credited even in London, where nothing is so shocking or shameful as to make it incredible. Probably "the True Story" of the affair will never be known.

ITALIAN NOBLEMEN MARRYING AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

[From the Arcadian.]

There has been a pretty piece of scandal in Nice this year. About six months ago two young Italian gentlemen of rank came to Nice and made themselves very conspicuous in society. They were handsome, elegant in their manners, well dressed, and very amusing. One was named Marquis Laureati, the other Count Uggolino. The other day Uggolino received an anonymous letter, telling him that unless he sent 500 francs to the Post Office to the writer, certain secrets of his life would be published which would render his immediate withdrawal from Nice imperative. The noble Count took the letter to the Chief of Police, who told him to send a bank note to the address given, which he did. A detective was on hand, and immediately seized upon the person who asked for the letter, who, to the surprise of everybody, turned out to be Marquis Laureati. The Marquis was sent to prison at once. A trial ensued, and in the course of its proceedings it turned out that the Marquis was a hair dresser from Palermo, and the Count a laquais. Both gentlemen were engaged to young American ladies.

THE Troy (N. Y.) Times tells an amusing story of one of Gov. Tilden's staff. It is said that when the individual referred to first presented himself *en militaire* to his wife and little daughter, the latter, after gazing at him in wonder for a few minutes, turned to her mother and exclaimed, "Why, ma, that's not a real soldier, it's pa!"

THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angels who dwell with him above:
The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest one was Love.

"Arise," He said, "my angels! a wail of woe and sin
Steals through the gates of Heaven, and saddens all within.

"My harps take up the mournful strain that from a lost world swells,
The smoke of torment clouds the light and blights the asphodels.

"Fly downward to that under world, and on its souls of pain
Let Love drop smiles like sunshine, and Pity tears like rain!"

Two faces bowed before the Throne veiled in their golden hair;
Four white wings lessened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; at last the angels came
Where swung the lost and nether world, red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There Pity, shuddering, wept; but Love, with faith too strong for fear,
Took heart from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo! that tear of Pity quenched the flame whereon it fell,
And, with the sunshine of that smile, hope entered into Hell!

Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the Throne,
Four white wings folded at the feet of Him who sat thereon!

And deeper than the sound of seas, more soft than falling flake,
Amidst the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake:

"Welcome, my angels! ye have brought a holier joy to Heaven;
Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven!"

—John G. Whittier in Atlantic Monthly for April.

PEARL OYSTERS.

So vast is the consumption of pearl-oysters to supply the demand of the manufactories for mother-of-pearl, and of the ladies for the most delicate of jewels, that the cultivation of the mollusc is extensively under way in the Southern Seas. The Messager de Taiti, a journal published by the authorities of the French oceanic settlements, contains an account of the method by which the oysters are multiplied in the waters of the Tuamater Island. The most advantageous situation for the oyster-bed is in a moderate current and on a coral foundation. The molluse will grow slowly on a shingly bottom or on a ground of coarse gravel, while it dies if placed on calcareous sand. A coral bottom must, therefore, be artificially made for it, if none already exists in the locality selected. For this purpose, bunches of live coral, always found along the shores of the islands, are transported to the oyster-bed—care being taken not to keep the corals out of water above an hour, as the polyps cannot survive long in the air. The oyster-bed, generally in a creek, is paved with the corals, placed not lower than three feet under the surface. This done the space is walled in and divided into compartments for the convenience of separating the oysters according to their ages, and also that they may be easily examined by persons walking along on the partitions. Oysters not larger than a saucer are selected for the beds, and these are found in shallow places along the coast. They must not be pulled from the stone or other material to which they are attached by a fasiculus of filaments or hair, called a byssus. Brought to the bed, they are loosely arranged in rows, with the byssus turned toward the current. After a twelvemonth the oyster will have grown from the size of a saucer to that of a plate. Beyond this it does not ordinarily expand, but continues to thicken, until, at the end of three years, its lining of mother-of-pearl is fit for the market. When the oyster excludes its spawn, the walls of the inclosure prevent the young from being carried out to the sea. The coral branches, which are so favorable to the growth of the oyster, do not offer any obstacle to the dispersion of the spawn.

IMITATION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

There is in Paris a vast establishment—the most extensive of its kind in the world—where the imitation of pearls, diamonds, and precious stones generally is carried on with all the skill which modern ingenuity renders possible, and these productions are sent to the shops of all lands. Here the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy looking sand into diamonds of sparkling hue is constantly going on. The sand thus employed, and upon which the whole art depends, is found in the forests of Fontainebleau; it appears to possess some peculiar qualities of adaptation to this purpose.

The coloring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies, and sapphires is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection. Hundreds of operatives are employed in polishing the colored stones and in lining the false pearls with fish scales and wax. The scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed for this purpose; they have to be stripped from the fish while living, or the glistening hue so much admired in the real pearl will not be imitated. These Paris pearls have been of late years so perfected that the Roman pearl has, to a great extent, been superseded. The setting is always of real gold, and the fashion of the newest kind.

A SINGULAR DREAM AND ITS STRANGE FULFILLMENT.

The following curious dream and its prophetic fulfillment may serve to interest those who are curious as regards premonitions and presentiments of death. A lady of the first respectability vouches for the truth of the story, and from the high character of the parties we have not the least hesitation in publishing it as a fact. Not more than a month ago our lady informant's mother dreamed that she was on a visit at her father's house in Baltimore. While there her father called her into an unoccupied room containing only two sombre looking coffins. She asked him why he kept such mournful reminders of the end of man in his house, and for whom were they intended? His only reply, as he pointed to the coffins, was, "one is for me and the other for you." There was nothing of the usual feeling of terror produced by such dreams experienced by the lady on this occasion, and the dream made little impression on her mind at the time. But a week scarcely elapsed before she was summoned to the death-bed of her father, and on Sunday last she joined him in the spirit world.—Cumberland (Md.) Times, 19.

FARM NOTES.

THE BEST WAY OF PRUNING STANDARD ROSES.

A very successful rose culturist says that in pruning standard roses every shoot of last year's wood should be shortened to three or four buds. If not pruned in this secure manner the head will become straggling, the shoots weakly, and the flowers small. Only as many shortened shoots should be left for blooming as will keep the head properly supplied without crowding; bearing in mind that each of the three or four buds left will produce a shoot. Attention must also be paid to have the head properly balanced. Where the head of a standard has been improperly treated, and, in consequence, the shoots of several years, now old wood, are too extended, then cut the shoote of the old wood back to within a few inches of their origin, and so form a new head. The portion of old wood retained will push shoots, which generally bloom the following season; and if they should not, they will not fail to do so every subsequent one, if properly treated. Severe but judicious pruning is essential to secure success in blooming the rose. An annual dressing of manure on the surface of the bed should be given to be washed in by the rains and thaws of winter and spring.

SALT ON WHEAT.

Some soils are benefited by an application of salt, but we do not believe there is any efficacy in it to keep wheat from frezing out. Thorough drainage is the remedy for that. Every one knows or ought to know, the value of ashes as a fertilizer. Salt furnishes two of the most important elements of the ashes of plants—sodium and chlorine, and hence it will be valuable to lands deficient in these. Every farmer must determine for himself whether his land needs salt, or any other substance. Sow salt on alternate stripes of your wheat, marking where you sowed and where you did not, and then observe the difference in the crop next year. Where the constituents of salt are wanting wheat will almost always lodge, even though the crop of straw be light. If you have been troubled with this, salt will be useful, though we should prefer to mix with the manure. Professor Mapes' famous receipt is: One bushel salt, three bushels of marl; let it lie under cover four months, then mix it with one cord of muck. This is no doubt a valuable mixture for sandy land. Where salt is sown broadcast, do it after the wheat is sown, giving from one to five bushels per acre. Mr. Geddes, of New York, in an essay on salt as a manure, comes to these conclusions: "Some soils have enough of salt, and more added does an injury. Lands away from the sea coast are greatly benefited by light applications but heavy quantities are injurious even there."—[Ohio Farmer.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

It is pitiful as well as amusing, in riding through the country, to see the entire neglect which the majority of farmers manifest toward the Poultry. If a farmer does not possess conveniences for rearing more than one variety, let him read, and satisfy himself which that variety should be, and then procure eggs or birds from some reliable quarter, and with little trouble he can become possessor of a flock which will be a delight to the eye, and no more expense than a miserable mixture, except the slight first cost. Some insist that the only advantage a pure bred fowl has over a mongrel is the fancy. Well, for the sake of avoiding argument, we admit it to be so. Now all will uphold a man in admiring works of art that are really perfect, and why not works of nature? While a sense of relief from all care can be found by the man of business in gazing upon "works of art and man's device" with which his house may be stored, more may be found in throwing off all restraint, and in the open air losing himself and every care for the time in watching the never-ceasing activity of these feathered pets.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

TO RAISE ONIONS.

To raise onions the ground should be thoroughly plowed, made very mellow, and rolled. It should be made rich with well-rotted, fine barnyard manure, and wood ashes make a good additional fertilizer. Thirty two-horse loads per acre would not be too much manure for a good crop. Five pounds of seed per acre may be drilled in rows nine inches apart with a light hand seed drill. The ground must be kept very clean from weeds, and mellow with the hoe. A hoe with a pronged blade is made specially for this work. The onions may be grown as close in the row as they will stand. They may be grown year after year upon the same ground, if plenty manure is given them, with increasing profit. We would rather sell at a fair price at a home market than risk the chances of a distant one.—[Mo. Democrat.

THE building of a railroad through the White Mountains has gone steadily forward during the recent freezing term, one thousand men being engaged. The road runs all along the steep hillsides, over the roughest kinds of rocks. The contract is to finish the work by June next, and hence the push made this winter to be ready for summer travel.

THE FIRST ROBIN.

Hark! Is it Spring?
I waked, and heard a robin sing:
Only a shower of silvery notes, that dropped
In tremulous outpouring, and then stopped;
While from a window nigh
I saw the little singer flitting by,
As, scorning to retreat,
Although the sullen winds, that moaned and beat,
Had frozen the tears of April, as they fell, to sleet.

With steadfast claim,
This messenger of gladness came
To welcome in with joy the tardy Spring;
And, from the Winter's cold farewell, to bring
One measure of delight:
Foretelling miracles of sound and sight;
Of south winds blowing strong,
When the white apple blossoms drift along,
And for this one faint lay, the whole world, steeped in song.

Oh! Robin, you
In your belief, are strong and true;
By storms undaunted, with your notes of cheer,
You sing, and we go blither as we hear;
Till, echoing your content,
With larger faith, we lift our heads low bent,
And by past sorrows know
What may have seemed life's desolating snow,
Only prepares the soil for Summer flowers to grow.
—Boston Transcript.

VARIETIES.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting.

THE aggregate number of brewers in Great Britain is about 29,000, and they pay an annual excise duty of about $2,500,000.

W. W. CORCORAN, the Irish-American banker, of Washington, who was once a mechanic, has bought the late Senator Summer's house there.

GOLD fish are said to be plentiful in the Potomac, being the progeny of some that escaped several years ago from a fountain through a sewer into the river.

THE paper makers say that the rags they have received this year are more threadbare than usual, which they attribute to the general prevalence of hard times.

PROPOSALS have been advertised for by the Mayor of New Orleans for planting around that city a number of the eucalyptus globulus, or Australian fever tree.

FORTY-EIGHT Savings Banks in the State of New York report a total of unclaimed deposits amounting to $854,844 72, of which $316,656 60 has remained unclaimed for over twenty years.

A SOCIETY recently formed at Halle, Prussia, for feeding wild birds, has 21 stations in the neighborhood of the town, where, during the late severe weather, many hundreds of birds received three meals a day.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) Express says the peach trees throughout northern, middle and Eastern New York, notwithstanding the cold weather, are all in good condition. Apple, plum and cherry trees are also healthy.

MR. H. K. BROWNE, a sculptor, has signed a contract to furnish a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene for the grounds of the State Capitol at Providence, Rhode Island, receiving therefor $40,000.

Two men named Charles H. Miller simultaneously had divorce suits in a New Haven court. A decree in one case was granted. Both Millers took the decision for their own, and remarried and the Miller who isn't divorced therefore has two wives on hand.

THE Evansville (Ind.) and Crawfordsville Railroad Company give annual prizes to engineers who kill the smallest number of cattle in proportion to the miles run. This year a man received the first prize of $100 for having run 28,296 miles without killing anything. The second prize was awarded to one who during the year killed one horse, a cow and two hogs.

A WOMAN rode home from a ball in Boston on a recent cold night, and the driver, upon hearing the door of the carriage open and shut, supposed she had alighted. He drove away, without having got down from his seat, and left his carriage standing as usual outside of his stable after caring for his horses. The woman, who had been drinking freely, had not got out of the carriage, and was found in it the next morning frozen to death.

AT Carlisle, Canada, a few days ago, Miss Hood, an intelligent and cultivated young lady was sitting in conversation with a lady friend, when a young man came up behind them and suddenly jerked the chair from beneath her. In attempting to save herself Miss Hood injured her spinal column so severely that she went into convulsions. The doctor gave his opinion that if her injuries did not prove fatal her mind would be left deranged from the effects.

A GENTLEMAN owned a farm in New Jersey. It had been long in the family. Embarrassments compelled him to sell, and the farm was put up at auction. He felt so bad about the sale that he could not attend it, but sent over his head servant. On his return the master said: "Well John, was the farm sold?" "Yes, sir." Did it sell well?" "It went very low." "Who bought it?" "I did." "You, John! Where did you get the money?" "I laid up my wages since I worked for you." "Well, John, I'll tell you what I will do. As soon as you get the title to your property, I'll come and work for you, and buy the farm back."

THE correctness of the phrase, "the upper ten thousand," is curiously illustrated by a book recently published in London under that title. It contains an alphabetical list of all members of noble families, superior officers of the army and navy, bishops, priva councillors, judges, baronets members of the House of Commons, lords-lieutenant, governors of colonies, knights and companions of orders, deans and archdeacons—in fact, all persons who have any definite position arising either from hereditary rank, titles conferred by the Queen, or high grade of service in the State; and the number of these people is found to be almost exactly ten thousand.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

THERE is a man in London who has a mania for eating newspapers. Somebody should send him a copy of THE POST, that would cure him.—Commercial.

And if you want to kill him, send him a copy of the Commercial.

WE are now told that the postponement of Pinchback's case instead of displeasing Grant was in strict accordance with his wishes. This kind of a story, however, lacks the requisite thickness.

WE have received a carefully prepared pamphlet from a Boston gentleman on the subject "how to obtain permanent relief" from the monetary stingency of the times. The most practicable plan that we know of is to have a good bank account and no bills pabable.

THE Senate of Pennsylvania did not pass the resolution endorsing Grant and Sheridan in their banditti policy, and we are very much afraid that the Senate of the United States will fail to do the same thing. This comes from a suspension of the "backbone" factory.

HAD the friends of Pinchback insisted upon his admission to the Senate they would have been defeated, which would have made a vacancy. The fear of Casey or some Conservative taking his place, operated largely upon the postponment dodge introduced by West of Louisiana.

THERE were 16,000 votes in the new State of Colorado at the last election out of a population of 39,000. The mass of the population must therefore be single men. There is some fear the State will be left without a quorum when the trail is open to the Black Hills. Candidates for the Senate and other big offices ought to be on the look out.

JAMES KELLY, ESQ., having succeed in detaching the 37th ward from its luxurious companionship dropping one star from the galaxy of wards equal in number to the States in the Union, will it is said, turn his attention to an adjacent ward, in which he has a large amount of farming land taxed as corner lots. We hope he may be successful.

THE Commercial is getting its dander up because the English authorities are investigating the Emma Mine swindle, among others. It is likely to involve that shining light of Radicalism, Draw-Poker Schenck, hence the Commercial's virtuous indignation. It is rather a sad state of affairs when a Radical leader cannot even go on a foreign mission without being "investigated" for some Peter Funk transaction.

THE Dispatch calls upon us for a list of the reforms accomplished by the Democratic Legislature. It should remember one very important fact, that only the house had a Democratic majority. One of the first steps of the House was to propose an investigation of the various abuses of the management of the State Treasury. The Radical Senate stepped in and prevented it, so that all attempts at effecting reforms in this direction were prevented at once. Every other proposed reform met or would have met with the same fate at the hands of the Senate. When the Dispatch clears up satisfactorily the position of the Senate against reform it will be time enough for it to call for a "list."

WE rather like the enterprise and virtuous indignation of the Leader and Dispatch in exposing the bogus firm of Dilly & Hoffman and the "curlique" swindle, which occupies such a prominent place in their columns of the 20th of March. If they will take the trouble to turn to the files of THE POST of January 27, 1875, they will find the swindle thoroughly exposed in our editorial columns, which contain the circular of the firm, its bogus references, among others a strong recommendation from the Pittsburgh Gazette, and a notification to the public that the whole thing was a swindle. Although the Leader and Dispatch clip matters of local news from THE POST two months after their publication, common decency ought to lead them to give us credit.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned Thursday, 19th instant, after a session of two and a half months. While it is true that all was not done that might have been done for the public benefit, the people of the State may congratulate themselves that under the limitations of the Constitution, it has passed ten times less evil legislation than any of its predecessors during the decade. From the outset it was determined by the Radical minority in the House that business in that body should be obstructed, and the Speaker badgered upon every occasion, for the purpose of making capital against the Democracy. How persistently the factious minority carried out this idea, the published proceedings show. But the Radicals overshot the mark and find an ugly record against them.

The turbulence of the House, which contained a Democratic majority, is compared with the proceedings of the Senate which contained a Radical majority. For the purpose of getting up the grounds for this comparison such men as Wolfe and Huhn were continually precipitating scenes of disorder in the House. The Radical idea is that they shall profit by their own wrongs, and make the Democratic majority responsible for the riotous conduct of the leaders of the Radical minority. This might win in a community of fools, but not among intelligent men.

1. The House was four times as large as the Senate, proportionately harder to keep under control, especially when there was a factious clique who set out with the intention of creating disorder, and never failed to produce it when the opportunity offered, and in one instance at least there is tolerably strong evidence that with arms in their hands they defied the Speaker, and his officers when they attempt to restore order.

2. The Senate was composed of fifty members, instead of two hundred, with a minority that was neither factious nor disorderly.

3. In Harrisburg, as in Washington, at the close of the sessions, where large legislative bodies are assembled more or less disorder prevails. Speaker Blaine, acknowledged to be one of the best parliamentarians in the country, found it impossible to control even his own friends. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that Speaker Patterson met with difficulties with a clique in the House bent upon a system of disorganization from the beginning. Acknowledging his inexperience when elected, which it would have been folly for him to have attempted to conceal, he made a fair presiding officer, amid all the predeter mined irritation and misconduct of the minority. He was as lenient to the last degree as circumstances would admit, in the view of the ungentlemanly treatment he received at the hands of the leaders of the opposition, whose sole mission from the start was to prevent the Speaker from fairly and properly discharging the complicated and often delicate duties of his office. These factionists were not content with the Speaker's rulings, although they were sustained by parliamentary law, and when these rulings were sustained by a large majority of the House, they still attempted to override them, and these acts brought on all or nearly all the disgraceful scenes of the past winter.

Against this line of conduct on the part of a dozen or so of determined disorganizers the Speaker and the majority of the House were powerless, unless they expelled or ejected the unruly members. We repeat what we have said upon former occasions, that this was a mistaken leniency upon the part of Speaker Patterson. He should have put these malcontents down with a strong hand when their object became apparent. If the House had not the requisite number of votes to expel them for their notorious conduct, it had the power to deprive them of the privileges of the floor, and in our judgment such a policy would have met with public approval.

But Speaker Patterson and the majority of the House chose to act with more leniency, and proceed with legislation subject continually to the irruption of a clique of legislative bushwhackers, who now seek to repay that leniency by trying to cast the odium of their inexcusable misconduct upon Speaker Patterson and the Democratic majority, by contrasting the disgraceful scenes in the House with the proceedings in the Senate. We predicted more than two months ago that this would be the outcome, and our prediction has been verified. But in their extreme anxiety to cast odium upon the Democracy, the Radical minority in the House have only injured their own and their party's prospects.

SENATORIAL HONOR--REPUBLICAN DIGNITY.

The last act in the serio-comic farce of the "Pinchback" has been concluded as Washington; though provision has been made for continuing it in Louisiana, till the meeting of the forty-fourth Congress in December. The debate and attendant circumstances cannot but recall to the country, by contrast, the ancient honor and dignity of the American Senate, when such men as Clay, Webster, Hayne, Wright, Benton, Calhoun, and others of those days, honored their country and themselves, by fair reasonings and logical arguments, which was respected, if not always accepted, by their political opponents.

Upon the question of Pinchback's admission to the Republican Senatorial ranks, there has been no argument or fair reasoning whatever in favor of the proposed act simply because the case does not admit of it.

Senators Ferry, Christiancy, Edmunds, and other Senators who have really brought reason to bear upon the subject, have conclusively shown that whoever might be entitled to a seat in the United States Senate from Louisiana, it is not Pinchback. Notwithstanding their unanswerable, common sense arguments, the country has now before them the melancholy spectacle of a once great and formidable Radical demi-god, and Senatorial leader, Mr. Morton, covering himself with the cast off demagogue mantle of Gen. Logan, and attempting to drive the Republican side of the Senate into an acceptance of his baseless *ipse dixit*.

Through the cunning device of the one Louisiana Senator, Mr. West, and as a dernier resort, when it had become obvious not only to the country, but to the Senate itself, that a majority of the Senate was opposed to the admission of Pinchback, the matter was postponed, till next December; and even this result was brought about, in part, by "tricks that are vain." Senator Cameron—Simon Cameron, by one of his old games, though in honor, at least paired off with another Senator, put in his vote for this last base act of the Republican party. Even Logan would not vote, sustained as he was in his own judgment, by the elevated consideration—"that the party was making a mistake." Very likely it is a mistake; but the whole thing has been a mistake, and something worse, from the moment that President Grant collogue with the infamous Judge Durell, and the time-serving Governor Kellogg, to overrule and trample upon the people of Louisiana.

It is sad, however, to see such a man as Morton, who is well known to be abundantly capable of better things, lending himself and the influence of his high public position to notorious unconstitutional measures, and to the foulest play, upon the vulgar plea that the party needs another Republican Senator. Truly, it does need another, and more than one, to continue the Radical game now drawing to its close. A little more pluck on the part of the few Republican Senators who saw and acknowledged the weakness of the Pinchback claim, would have put an end to the whole controversy, and left the question where it belongs, to the people of Louisiana.

In the interim, the party will of course make such use of the present disposition of the case as they can. It is a kernel for further agitation, and further interference, if deemed advisable, by Grant and Sheridan and the bayonet. Go on, gentlemen; we can stand it, if you can. These little matters are not now much in the way of the grand decennial popular settlement which the people of the United States intend to have.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There is an essential difference between the partizan presses of the two great political parties in their manner of dealing with subjects which come up for discussion, a difference which has a general application, although there may be exceptional individual instances. Almost universally, the Democratic papers meet political issues fairly and squarely, and give the facts pro and con, while almost universally the Republican journals withhold from their readers facts which would seem to militate against their particular views or their interest, and offer chiefly those which appear to them favorable. Many Republican papers go even farther than this, and publish garbled accounts, either for temporary or supposed permanent advantage to their party. This has been going on for years, while all along the Democratic presses, as fast as they learn it, give the public the truth.

There is a reason for the difference, and a very important one. It springs from the fact that the Democratic party desires and seeks the truth, and fears no evil results from complete publicity; while the doings of the Radical Republican party have been so questionable that the newspapers which were fattening upon ill-gotten party gains have desired darkness rather than light. Having an interest in deceiving the public, is it any wonder that they have exulted in a continued course of deception? The wonder is that the public, or a larger portion, have been so blind that they could, year after year, be kept in ignorance of the truth. It is difficult, even now, for the true account of political occurrences to reach the readers of Republican newspapers, because many of them suppress or color them so as to deceive. Between a party seeking right and truth, and deriving justice and fair play, and a party bent upon taking something from the people which they did not intend to give, and ever anxious to screen guilty public servants, there must inevitably ensue too widely divergent courses, which will not by possibility coincide.

It seems to be a result of human nature that a party long in power, no matter how it has been elevated to it, should tend to a corrupt use of that power; but we may be thankful, as a people endeavoring to live peaceably under free institutions, that under all circumstances there will always exist a party opposed to public robbery; opposed to national extravagance, and to an overgrowth of power among the officers of their government. When it is in a minority, it must work to become a majority; when it becomes a majority it must be watched and held to strict accountability.

There are plenty of men who are ready to join any party, whenever it gives signs of approaching corruption; there are others who are ready to repudiate it for the same cause. It is always the party in power that originates or protects corrupt practices. Men in times past who have called themselves Democrats, who have worked with the Democratic party, have afterward become flaming Radicals and Republicans. When the Democratic party was in power, as a matter of course demagogues from all parties sought to enlist under its banners. Men who had been Democrats, but who were fishy, in private reputation, and who could not command the respect of the better men of the Democratic party, went over to the Republicans, and obtained from them what they could not get from Democrats. Of this, there are many notable instances.

In this city we have frequent evidence in Republican papers that they are afraid to denounce the terrible corruption, and only too ready to condone the worst public acts. Ordinary moral considerations seem to have been laid aside as unworthy of thought, and the one absorbing thing, greed of gain, runs riot, not only in our national, but in our municipal affairs. It is time to terminate the power of a party which has fallen so low; and if the people will not go to sleep, it will very soon be terminated by the election of honest men. Give us honest men to represent an honest, well disposed people.

JOHN MITCHEL.

This well-known and distinguished Irish patriot died in Tipperary on Saturday the 20th inst. in the sixtieth year of his age. He was born in Derry in 1815, and during his early manhood was associate editor of the Dublin Nation. Subsequently he became chief editor of the United Irishman, which was suppressed for its opposition to the tyranny of the British government toward Ireland. This was in 1848, and Mitchel was sentenced to fourteen years of banishment to Australia. In 1854 he effected his escape and coming to America, after a short residence in New York settled in Tennessee where he published the Southern Citizen. From 1861 to the close of the war he edited the Richmond Examiner. From 1865 to 1874 he resided in New York. In the latter year he went to Ireland and was elected M. P. from Tipperary, but was refused a seat. A new election was ordered and he was re-elected by a vote of two to one. He was one of the most incisive writers of the age, and the uncompromising friend of Ireland's independence.

A GREAT many wise essays are written upon the modern high pressure method of living, and the shortening of days in consequence of the mental strain demanded by modern life. The following specimens of intellectual activity, seem to indicate that the present generation is not physically degenerating. The N. Y. Sun furnishes the list:

Reverdy Johnson, with us, does not refuse a case because he is seventy-nine. Andrew Johnson at sixty-seven will make things lively for Grant in the Senate. Thurlow Weed, at seventy-eight, has not made up his mind yet that there is any shrewder party manager than he. Emerson has no idea of giving up study or writing at seventy-two; and Bryant at eighty is always on hand to preside at a public meeting or make a speech to a Legislature. Longfellow's sixty-eight years do not seem to have broken him down; in fact, his work is at least as good now as it ever was; and the same may be said of Whittier at the same age, and Oliver Wendell Holmes at but two years younger. Dr. J. W. Draper does not consider his life's work half done at sixty-four; and Prof. Joseph Henry, President of the Smithsonian Institution, has not given up investigation at seventy-eight. Thomas Carlyle has fretted through eighty years, and the world seems to him no more out of joint now than it did a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Delafield died the other day here in New York at eighty, and it is the doctors of gray heads and full years who are the busiest with us. In truth, the idea of men's wearing out faster than they used to is a delusion founded on small observation of facts, and an unscientific method of reasoning.

THE spokesman of the delegation of colored workingmen who called upon Grant the other night relative to the way in which they had been cheated out of their pay by the Ring officials, made the following pointed speech when the President asked to be excused from seeing them:

FELLOW CITIZENS. The President desire to be excused. In other words, the Chief Magistrate cannot receive the laborers of the District of Columbia, but we will as law-abiding citizens acknowledge his mandate and retire. This is the first time in the history of the American republic that a President refused to receive the delegated authority of ten thousand working men.

The only wonder is that Grant did not declare them banditti, and call out the horse marines. Of course Grant don't receive workingmen. He receives presents.

MINOR NOTES.

BALTIMORE'S new city-hall is approaching completion at a cost of $2,500,000. The marble palace is to be occupied in the summer with imposing ceremonies.

No nonsense about New York. After Jan. 1, 1879, all obligations payable in that state in dollars must be met with dollars—gold dollars, not rag promises to pay dollars.—Chicago Times.

WHEN the organs want votes, they speak of the workingmen as "sons of toil" in whom the chief hope of the country rests; but when they call upon the President to state their grievances, the organs call them "a mob."

THE Hon George H. Pendleton has been invited by the literary societies of Colby University, in Maine, to deliver the address before them at the next Commencement. Mr. John G. Saxe has been asked to deliver the poem.

IT is said that the recent controversy between the Postmaster General and Mr. William S. King respecting the Minneapolis Post Office grew out of the request of Mr. King for the retention of the Postmaster of that city, and not for his removal. Mr Jewell declines to retain the Postmaster in office.

AN exchange says Senator Morton thinks there is nothing worth doing during the extra session of the Senate besides the seating of Pinchback. But everybody knows that Morton thinks nothing of the sort if there is left any other bit of rascality to be done.—Courier-Journal.

SOME months ago Grant could find no authority for the issuance of government rations to some starving southerners, but Belknap, with the approval of "all of us," telegraphed the other day to the ordinance department at New Orleans to furnish gunpowder for the firing of a salute upon the passage of the civil-rights bill.

A MRS. PARRY, an alleged medium, who has been giving exhibitions in Chicago, was recently detected using rubber contrivances, which, on being inflated, presented the appearance of faces and arms. After being exposed the medium abused her audience in the most vituperative manner.

EX-CONGRESSMAN LOWE, of Kansas, another "orphan," has been taken care of, by Mr. Grant, having been appointed commissioner of patents vice Baker, sent to Minnesota as surveyor general. There are yet a large number of ex-congressmen unprovided for, and some of them must inevitably go to work or starve.

THE N. Y. Tribune pays the following compliment to the Democratic majority in the House at Harrisburg. "The fact that the session closed without the passage of a single bill at the dictation of the Rings which have so long ruled Pennsylvania must inspire the independent men who are trying to reform the politics of that State with new hope and zeal."

IN Michigan the people are beginning to turn their coal pits to new account. An illuminating gas of sixteen candle power is obtained in the manufacture of charcoal. One cord of wood will make 35,000 cubic feet of good gas, if newspaper reports are to be trusted; and the cost of production is said to be only eighteen cents per thousand feet.

By the resignation of Governor Booth, of California, Lieutenant-Governor Romualdo Pacheco becomes Governor. He is a native Californian, forty-four years of age, and was educated in Europe. While yet a young man he was elected County Judge in Santa Barbara County, where he was born, has been in both branches of the Legislature, and has been Treasurer of the State.

MR. WITHERS, the new Virginia senator, was a physician at the breaking out of the war. After serving three years as colonel, he was so severely wounded that he had to leave the army. From 1866 to '69 he edited the Lynchburg News; from '69 to '73 the Richmond Enquirer. He is described as an accomplished scholar and gentleman, very conservative and not at all partisan. He has eleven living children, of whom ten are daughters.

THE New York Sun refers to one of the chronic abuses which grew into huge proportions under Republican rule—the cost of burying a member of Congress. The funeral expenses of Mr. Sumner are cited as an illustration in point. The account furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms amounts to $4,687,99. Of this sum, $655 were for railroad fares of party from Washington to New York, $592 from New York to Boston, and $777 from Boston to Washington.

MR. GEORGE F. HOAR sends a long communication to the Boston Advertiser in behalf of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. He recounts the trials of this venerable institution, among which have been the destructive fire of 1862; says that its alumni are not able to supply its wants; and urges that Boston and Harvard, in coming to its assistance can do a great deal towards reviving the feeling of affection between the North and South.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, Grant's Inspector of Consulates, has just returned home, after a tour around the world, with a salary of $10,000 a year, accompanied by his wife, who, as his secretary, received $3,000 a year. As brother Newman's official services lack at least $15,000 of being worth a tinker's dish to the Government, or to anybody else, he ought to feel that he has been engaged in stealing that amount per annum; but the probibility is that he won't.—Courier-Journal.

IT appears that the Boston authorities desired to pay Mr. George William Curtis $1,000 for his eulogy on Senator Sumner, and sent him a check for that amount, which he returned. They thereupon adopted the idea of using the money to secure for him a copy of the Milmore bust of Sumner which adorns their State House, which he should be made to believe was a gift from personal friends. This last explanation, which is given in the Boston papers, seems to leave matters about as much mixed as before.

HON. JOHN A. DAVIS, of West Virginia, and Hon. J. A. Magee, of this State, purpose establishing at an early day a new daily journal in Washington, D. C. The coming paper is to be political and devoted to the Democratic party. Mr Davis is a wealthy gentleman, and a member of the present House of Representatives. Mr. Magee was also a member of the Forty-third Congress, was bred at the case and worked as a jour in Washington in 1855, but for many years past has been the editor of the Perry county (Pa.) Democrat.

THE courts of New York decide that a National Bank is subject to the State law of usury, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently taken the ground that the power to regulate the rate of interest concerns a vital element of credit banking, and that for the government to yield this power to the States is virtually to yield to them the power to hamper and destroy the national bank system. The courts of Ohio have taken the same ground. In New York there is a strict usury law, in Ohio there is a very liberal one, and in Massachusetts there is none at all.

THE bringing out of Mr. Blaine as a Presidential candidate by some of the Pennsylvania politicians fairly opens the great race of 1876. At the start, it must be confessed that Grant has great advantages over all his rivals. To-day he is stronger than the field. Not only there is much wider declaration of preference for him, but his hold upon the organization of the party is much more complete and firm than any of his rivals, perhaps than all of them; while his possession of the whole Federal patronage is something overwhelming in its proportions of absolute power. Still, in the long run, Grant will be driven from the field or finally beaten. —Springfield Republican, (Ind).

CHARMING election tactics the Republicans resorted to in their efforts to carry the New Hampshire election. A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Rochester gives the following statement as to one of the methods adopted to decrease the Democratic vote: "The Republicans had their headquarters at the shoe factory of a Mr. Edgerly, and it appears that they had a supply of liquor which was drugged or poisoned to lay out their victims, among whom were found Democrats known to be habitual drunkards. These were invited there and treated. One man by the name of Trask died on their hands. In the club-room two others are still suffering from the effects of the poison. Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held over the body of Trask, and several physicians were in attendance. The result of the investigation is yet unknown, but it is certain that the stomach has been sealed and sent to Boston to a celebrated chemist. The people are much excited over this affair."

GEN. BINGHAM of Philadelphia is paying the penalty of his rashness in entertaining ex-Speaker Blaine, and having a ward club of which he is President nominate his guest for the Presidency. The kitchen organ at Washington has begun to show him that such conduct is not relished at the White House. It alludes to him as "one Bingham," and adds with crushing force: "We have been looking up this man Bingham's record, and we find he has a happy faculty of getting offices and holding on to them, no matter whether the Administration be Democratic or Republican. Of course he at once became a furious Republican when President Grant was elected, and after several ineffectual attempts to be nominated for Sheriff and other of the lucrative city offices of Philadelphia he at last got control of the campaign funds in the City Executive Committee of his party, and was elected Clerk of the Court, which position he now holds in addition to his Government office."

THE Senators who are responsible for the new and oppresive Postal law are likely to find that measure a millstone about their political necks. They are denounced on every side, and no one has a single word to say in their defense. The Philadelphia Inquirer makes these excellent suggestions on the supject: "There are two things which the next Congress should promptly do. First repeal the law of which the express companies secured the passage, and then order an investigation into the means by which such a law became part of an appropriation bill. Congress need not go beyond the express companies and their lobbyists to get all the information necessary to demonstrate how utterly corrupt were the influences at work to impose this new and disgraceful burden upon the people and the newspapers. It would be just aswell that Mr Ramsey should be questioned as to what particular arguments were employed to induce him to advocate so strongly, and carry through so secretly, legislation for the Post-Office Department, which the Postmaster-General declares the Department neither recommended nor asked for."

OBITUARY.

GEN. HANCOCK'S DAUGHTER.

The Norristown Herald says:

We are pained to learn of the death of Ada, daughter of Major General Hancock, who died in New York yesterday of typhus fever, after an illness of about ten days The General's family consisted of but two children, this being the only daughter, a young lady eighteen years of age. Personally Miss Hancock inherited the fine presence of her father and grandfather, both of whom are well known to our citizens. Deceased was gifted with a noble mind, besides possessing such traits of character as endeared her to a large circle of relatives and friends. We understand from a private source that the General has expressed a wish the remains should rest beside her grandfather in Montgomery Cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A CASE of small-pox is reported at Hollidaysburg.

THE Altoon Vigilant Fire Co. will resume on the 26th inst.

FIFTEEN more puddlers and helpers have left New Castle, for Terre Haute, Ind., to work in the mills at that place.

RACHEL BROWN, of Meadville, is one hundred and two years old and still unmarried. But while there is life there is hope.

JAMES MARTIN, for having six wives, all in Lancaster county, has been sent to the penitentiary for six months—one month for each wife.

THE Lehigh Shovel Company, Bethlehem, are shipping goods of their manufacture direct to Europe. They have just filled an order to England.

A GENERAL suspension of the woolen hat factories at Reading, is announced to take place on April 17th, owing to the large stock on hand and the dullness of trade.

COL. D. WINTER, of Hickory township, Mercer county, fell from a spring wagon on Monday of last week, breaking his spinal column and receiving other injuries that make his recovery hopeless.

BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county, lays claim to the meanest man. He entered the United Presbyterian church between services a few weeks since and pocketed the collection left in the basket.

STEPHEN LILLEY, a son of Thos. Lilley, a wealthy farmer of New California, Washington county, committed suicide on Sunday morning, 13th inst., by shooting himself in the head and afterward cutting his throat.

ON Wednesday night the dwelling house barn and all the out buildings connected there with, of Matthew Barry Jr., near Hutsonville Washington county, were totally destroyed by fire. The family were absent at the time.

GEORGE GOOD was instantly killed at Blairsville Intersection, on Tuesday morning last, by the giving way in a stone quarry of a mass of rock in which he was engaged drilling a hole preparatory to blasting. The unfortunate man fell about thirty feet and was completely covered by the falling debris and killed outright.

J. G. RITCHIE, of Greene county, offers to be one, of one hundred and forty citizens who will subscribe for five shares additional of stock in the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad, in order to secure the charter. Of the above amount to be raised, $10,000 should be subscribed by the citizens of Washington and Bane creek; $10,000 in the bounds of Hopkins' and Lindley's Mill subscriptions, and $15,000 at Waynesburg and vicinity.

MR. B. J. KIRTLEY, of East Conemaugh, and a flagman on the P. R. R.; employed between Altoona and East Conemaugh, was severely injured, Wednesday evening last, in the railroad company's yard in Altoona. He was struck by a locomotive of the middle division, and was found soon afterwards lying on the track in a frightful condition. He was taken to the oil house and the company's surgeons were called to assistance. He was principally injured about the head and face, and was removed to his home in East Conemaugh.

OHIO NEWS.

SCHOOLS and churches in Logan and vicinity, closed, for fear of the spread of small-pox.

OVER 15,000 gallons of wine were manufactured in the northern part of Perry county the past season.

IT is said that an Alliance hotel keeper has got himself into trouble since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

TWENTY-SEVEN prisoners were taken to the Penitentiary, from Belmont county, by Sheriff Cochran, during his term of office.

JOSEPH MORSMAN, of Westerville, aged 16 years, was accidentally shot last week by his associate while shooting at a mark. While getting ready to shoot, the gun was discharged, piercing him through the heart and killing him instantly.—Cam. News.

VERY Rev. James Conlan for nearly twenty five years pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and formerly Vicar General of the Cleveland diocese recently died at Charity Hospital, Cleveland, aged seventy-four years. The deceased a short time since celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his ordination. He was well known in Carroll and Columbiana counties.

RIGHTFUL TORNADO.

Counties in Georgia and South-Carolina Devastated.

AUGUSTA, March 20.—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over here this afternoon. Rainfall accompanied by hail was unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in loss of life and property. At Camak, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Gleesling was killed and several persons wounded near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta. A large amount of property was destroyed, and several persons killed. At Appling, Columbia county, the destruction to property is reported to be great. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. At Aiken, S. C., the Catholic Church was completely demolished All the lines but the one north are down. Reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

AUGUSTA, March 21.—Following is a list of casualties by the tornado near Thomson: John L. Stovall and wife, and two daughters of John N. Morgan badly wounded by falling houses. Several negroes were killed and wounded. At Appling, the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston and others were destroyed. Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey were killed. Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded. One end of the court house was blown in. At Camack every house except one is destroyed. Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado struck the train, demolishing it completely and killing man a instantly. All the trains are coming into Augusta, except the Central, which was delayed, but there was no damage to railroads. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. The latest from Camack is that Mrs. Wright had two ribs broken, and Mrs. Jones had her back broken. A son of Rev. Mr. Pitcher was killed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TORNADO.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees and fences, and killing persons and stock.

A CHURCH DEMOLISHED DURING SERVICE.

Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam Church, near Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons. Residences and outhouses were demolished on many plantations in Warren, McDuff and Columbia counties in Georgia, the destruction extending to Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell counties in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Walton's plantation, including a fine residence, was destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property lost. Several hundred thousand dollars will not cover it. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory. This was the severest storm ever known in this section.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SCHEME.

Object of the Congressional Excursion.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Mercury has a Washington dispatch alleging that the excursion of Senator Cameron and others to Mexico, has for its object the annexation by purchase to the United States of the Northern States of that Republic. Mexican authorities are understood to have already acquiesced to the transfer, the terms of which are yet to be settled.

The territory proposed to be annexed is all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande De Santiago, and comprises the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuala, Nueva, Leon, Cinoloa, Durango and Zacatecas, one-half of Tamsalipas, one-third of Jalisco, a small portion of San Luis Potosi and the territory of Lower California, altogether about 438,000 square miles of territory and over a million and a half of population, of whom less than half a million are whites, the rest being Indians and mixed. The boundary line will commence at the mouth of the rapids, following that river to its source towards the town of Pinas, in latitude 22 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 101 degrees 70 minutes, thence to the source of the river Santiago, along that stream to its mouth.

The movement, it is understood, originated with the Mexican authorities who desire to see this sparsely settled country placed under a power possessing means of enforcing order among its population, and of inviting emigration thither.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, however, that the committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members not returned elected by the Returning Board are entitled to their seats, and that about six Conservatives whose election was claimed by the Conservative Committee are not entitled to seats.

The arbitrators decide that Mr. Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Coushatta and Colfax is not entitled to a seat and that in Grant parish there was no election for a member of the House. One of the Conservatives who contested is awarded a seat in the Senate.

The award, it is understood, leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican with a small Republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award. Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment.

It is intimated on good authority that Governor Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature to meet about the 12th or 15th of April. The friends of adjustment claim there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being strongly in favor of a settlement of political difficulties.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday authorizing the appointment of a special committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service with a view to the re-organization of the several departments thereof, etc.; to sit during the recess, and to send for persons and papers.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session.

At half past four o'clock the doors were reopened when Mr. Thurman submitted the following:

Resolved, That at noon on Saturday the twentieth inst., the Senate will adjourn sine die. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

TWO SONNETS.

I.—ARIADNE.

Far glimmering at the faint-blue verge of morn
Dim sail, and lessening over dreamy seas,
With sorrow a lifetime's tears could not appease,
I watch in my great desolateness forlorn
How unto mistier distance thou art born,
And mistier on the blithe pursuant breeze
That scorns my passionate gazing with the scorn
Of heaven's serene-souled immortalities!
O poisoning naxos and the strange, harsh love!
O tyrannous Fates to whom I crouch a slave!
O sound and sight that sting me like a jeer,
White, mocking sails in the blank broad skies above,
Cold Zeus seems watching, and I bitterly hear
Poseidon's mockery in the breaking wave!

II.—CLYTIA.

So, hearkenast thou, long-sorrowing god, at last?
What tremor of mysterious change is here?
Do with me as thou wilt: I shall not fear,
Face, bosom, arms toward thy solendors cast.
Nine sup liant expiatory days are past,
Barren of all food for my body's cheer—
Nine days of many a fierce desirous tear,
Vigil and woful agony and fast!
Do with me as thou wilt: I thrill to feel
Most fervid breathings from thy luminous lips—
Not kisses, but the fiery dreams of such—
And lo, while under them I dizzily kneel,
Grown pastic as a blossom to their touch,
Garment-wise from my soul the woman slips.
Edgar Fawcett, in The Galaxy for April.

DOING UP ONE'S HOUSE.

TROUBLES OF HOUSEKEEPERS WITH PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

The mere sight of the words "Builder and Decorator" is sometimes enough to arouse in a person of really sweet temper those angry passions which Dr. Watts only permits to bears and lions. They seem at first sight harmless words, but the experienced householder knows their full import. He knows that under them lurks the terrible phalanx of plumbers, slaters, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, blacksmiths, paper-hangers, white-washers and plasterers, at whose approach we all fly, and at whose bills many of us quake. The overhoused young doctor who has a strict painting clause in his lease and yet can see a paint-brush without a shudder must be the most insensible of men. He must be without recollection of the things which he has suffered; without the dread of the future which his past experiences ought to supply. Many a lady of refined taste but scanty means sits day after day in a room where the pattern of the paper offends her eye, and the shabbiness of the wood-work is a constant source of annoyance to her. Five shillings would buy all the paint necessary to freshen up the doors and shutters; five times five shilling would not pay a London workman for putting it on. Pretty wall-papers can certainly be bought for fabulously small sums, but the expense of having them hung more than doubles their cost. This is much to be regretted, and there seems at present no way out of the difficulty, unless Mrs. Crawshay would organize a band of lady painters. Miss Faithfull might also persuade some of the women who earn two shilling a day by laboriously working a sewing-machine for ten hours to take to the not more unhealthy occupation of common house-painting. Besides the expense of painting and papering there is the trouble of it. It is most difficult, either in town or country, to get a small job executed in a reasonable time. Perhaps three days would be quite sufficient to give for the work to be done, say the papering of a room. Messrs. Copal and Oak promise to send their men early on Monday morning. Everything is cleared out on the previous Saturday. The men do not appear till Friday. They spend the day in making a mess and whistling. At 12 o'clock on Saturday they disappear, to be seen no more until the following Wednesday at noon. Meantime the stair carpets must remain up, and a board left along the hall, over which our friends and our servants have the privilege of tumbling as many times a day as they think expedient.

But the principal reason why so many people dread having their houses done up is that the object of each tradesman employed seems to be to make work for some other tradesman. The whitewasher forgets to cover up the steel-grate in the drawing-room when he is doing the ceiling. The housemaid is so busy flirting with him and listening to the words of the last comic song which he is trying to teach her that she neglects to remove the fender and fire-irons. Grate, fender and fire-irons are completely spoilt, and have to be sene away and repolished at considerablt expense. The whitewasher also manages to clog the bell-wires so that the bells will not ring. The bell-hanger must, therefore, be sent for. He leaves dirty finger-marks upon the cornice where he has loosened the cranks, and round the china handles where he tries the bells. Perhaps he breaks one of the handles. It cannot be matched, so two new ones must be bought, and another tradesman brought in to put them on. The paper-hanger possibly uses bad size on the wall, and makes his paste of damaged flour; consequently, when the room is again inhabited it has a mysterious, but most offensive smell. If not carefully watched, the painter will put his pots on one of our best tables, making on it a fine confused pattern of circles, great and small. In consequence of his carelessness the French polisher has to be called in. The painter is quite satisfied, having done his part towards the encouragement of trade. In giving the hall door a fresh coat he lets drops fall on the step which no French-polisher or English housemaid could, with any quantity of fuller's earth, whiten or remove. He walks up and down the oil-cloth in the hall with nailed boots, and gives it the appearance of having recently recovered from a severe attack of small-pox. His sympathies are with the makers of oil-cloth, not the buyers thereof, so he is rather pleased. It is not uncommon for a bill to be sent in charging for four coats of paint when only two have been put on; perhaps in some cases there may have been three thin paintings and a little chalk mixed with the white lead. Common oak varnish will be charged as best copal, and the bad cotton rope with which the window sashes are mended as best hemp line.—[London Saturday Review.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PRINCESS LOUISE CHARMED—DUMAS' RECEPTION — A MARVELOUS PURCHASE, ETC.

[Lucy Hooper to Philadelphia Press.]

The papers have not yet ceased to give details respecting the marriage of the young Princess Louise of Belgium. The bridal presents must have been worthy the interest of the occasion and the rank, both of the givers and the recipients. The Prince of Wales brought to the bride, from Queen Victoria, a splendid tunic of Honiton lace, the design of which, representing branches of ferns, will never be reproduced. From other members of the royal family of England came a set of flounces in point d'Angleterre, and a set of gold ornaments, richly worked on a new and original pattern, being the arms of Belgium united to those of Prince Philip by tiny L's and P's. The Orleans Princes loaded their young neice with splendid sets of jewels. From the father of the bridegroom came a superb saddle horse, chosen from among the most illustrious equine genealogies of Great Britain. But the gifts which is said to have touched and charmed the Princess the most are the regal sums given by the city of Brussels to the poor in honor of her nuptials.

At the reception of Alexander Dumas by the Academy the tribunes were crowded with the beauty and fashion of French society. The Countess de Pourtales, the Douchess de Mouchy, and the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild occupied front places on the central tribune. Mme. de Pourtales wore a costume of sea-green silk and cashmere, trimmed with silver fox and a frog-green bonnet, on which was placed a bird in the midst or a wreath of foliage. The trying colors of this costume were very becoming to the blonde and rosy beauty of the Countess. Mme. de Mouchy had on a Louis XVI. polonaise of a dark-slate gray, stripped with wide velvet stripes and adorned with pockets of white lace and sky-blue ribbon. Her hat was of sky blue silk, trimmed with lace and with a wreath of gray foliage, scarf mantle of gray Indian cashmere, trimmed with fur. In her ears she wore two large gray pearls. Mme. de Rothschild wore a black silk lined with scarlet, and a sealskin jacket. Her earrings, each of which was a single superb sapphire, were much admired. Since we are on the subject of dress, let me mention a delicious innovation recently introduced by the Russian Countess Shouvaloff at her morning reception in London, which is called the sachet dress. The underskirt is composed of pale lilac foulard, wadded throughout and lined with white silk. Within the wadding is thickly sprinkled with powdered orris-root. Two plaited flounces in foulard, bordered with Valenciennes lace and insertion are placed round the bottom of the skirt. The casaque corsage is also wadded and perfumed throughout, and is trimmed with a narrow plaiting of foulard and Valenciennes. Half-open sleeves, edged with Valenciennes, and a cascade cravat of the same lace mingled with knots of ribbon. In pale pink perfumed with rose, this sachet toilette is exquisite.

Here is a receipt for "dressing" a fashionable lady: Take a young woman and turn her once in a breadth of satin, twice in a gauze scarf, and three times in a puff of tulle; add twenty yards of flowery garlands wherewith to season the whole. The dish is then trussed up, but has not yet sufficient dressing. Something heavy in the shape of a train is needed. It may be made of matelasse, with raised flowers or of brocade. Skewer it on well behind, and garnish with gauze butterflies, lace birds, or gilt beetles. Keep very warm at the base and very cool at the top. Remove the dressing as much as possible from the upper part and pile it on below. Season with diamonds and serve up warm.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has recently made a marvelous purchase, in the shape of a bed-room garniture of point d'Alencon lace, which was originally manufactured for Marie Antoinette. The approach of the Revolution prevented the unfortunate Queen from becoming its possessor. It was afterwards bought by Napoleon I. as a bridal present for Marie Louise, and was again sold after the Hundred Days. After many vicissitudes this regal piece of finery has at last found its way into royal hands once more. It comprises a set of curtains, a counterpane, and six pillow-covers. The lace is as fine as the finest flounces ever worn by a royal bride, and the pattern represents baskets, wreaths, and clusters of roses and lilies in high relief in the delicate net which forms the background of the most splendid of all modern lace, the point d'Alencon. The price paid for this marvellous garniture was only 25,000 francs ($5,000). It has never been used, none of its possessors since the days of Marie Louise having ventured to display such a piece of royal extravagance, therefore it may be considered as a great bargain for its new purchaser. It was suggested that it might one day return to France in the possession of a new Empress, the Grand Duchess Marie being the lady to whose daughter it was recently reported that the Prince Imperial was to be betrothed. But the Grand Duchess unfortunately has no daughter, which is a slight impediment to the projected union.

DRESS REFORM.

Among the resolutions passed by the late Dress Reform Convention held in Worcester, Mass., are the following:

Resolved, That women in muddy walks in pants and short skirts appear more modest than those in trails, or those holding skirts so high as to expose what woman in pants purposely conceal.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to define the length of woman's dress, the material she shall use in covering her limbs, or that it shall pass an act making it a penal offence for any Government official to deprive woman of any position because she refuses to dress according to his dictation.

Resolved, That anti-fashion devotees are following in the wake of the brave who fought for the negro's freedom under "the cold world's ban" thirty years ago and whose names are immortalized.

Resolved, That the failure of most of these heroes to stand with us to day and strike for woman's emancipation from a bondage more cruel and blighting in its effects on humanity than any slavery not self-imposed must be attributed to the purblindness, timidity, and conceit of human dotage.

Resolved, That the present conservative attitude of certain so called dress reformers can only be accounted for on the theory of a proscription inseparable from selfishness and pride.

TALKING of the tight skirts which are now the fashion, a lady who was born in the last century said the other day: "You call those tight skirts! You should have seen Madame Tallien then when she walked in the Tuileries with a dress of an almost transparent texture, worn over a pair of silk tights! You have not come to that." "No," answered another lady, "and I hope we never shall."

THE MARCH WIND.

Up came the wind, up from the sea,
Laughing and wet as he could be,
Shouting the maddest, wildest song!
They have been wrestling all night long
To see which of the giant two
Would cry "pause" ere the fun was through.

Frolicsome wind! he teased the land
Until he blinded her eyes with sand;
Tangled her masses of nut-brown hair,
And her face!—he left great furrows there;
Her arms and neck were red with heat,
(He knew quite well she had no feet.)

He shook the trees with all his might,—
The baby blossoms sobbed for fright;
The leaves grew faint and gasped "Enough!"
How can you be so very rough?"
(Indeed, some poets plainly teach,
After this shock they lost their speech.)

He caught sight of a little rill
Hopping most nimbly down a hill,
He chased her, and cut off her trail:
Through maiden shame she turned death pale;
There were her silver limbs made bare;
Her slippers tossed, she knew not where.

So the bitterest chorus of outcries
The vexed Earth sent up to the skies;
The bold wind waist ed in louder glee,
"This is the grandest sport for me"
But the Heavens wept a flood of rain.
"Why have ye thrust love out again?"

Year after year it happens so
When'er you hear the March winds blow,
The skies that smiled in perfect blue,
After the morning change their hue,
White with dismay, then black with woe;
A down the mournful tear drops flow,
What is the matter? now I know.

A CALIFORNIA PROBLEM.

IS MARRIAGE BETWEEN A WHITE MAN AND A MULATTO UNLAWFUL?

[Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle, 10th.]

The application of the daughter of T. J. Milliken, at one time a prominent citizen of Sacramento, for a revocation of letters of administration on her father's estate, calls to mind one of the saddest stories of domestic unhappiness which have ever been told. If ever there was an advocate of the civil rights doctrine, and a pronounced and practical miscegenist it was T. J. Milliken. He was ready enough to answer the old Southern query heard so oft before the war: "Would you have your daughter marry a nigger?" He would answer: "That I would, and do it myself." The firm of Milliken Brothers, of which he was a member, was and still is a large hardware house, doing business on a capital of hundreds of thousands.

Some years ago this man, whose estate is now in dispute, met and became aquainted with Kate Pearson, a young octoroon of pleasing address and a certain kind of fascination. The girl had the advantage of a common-school education, and was more than ordinarily bright. Milliken, though a man of family with children almost grown, did not hesitate to show his affection for the young octoroon, and she was soon the mistress of all his actions. His wife and children were neglected, and finally he cut loose from all ties and lived in open infamy with the woman who had caused his ruin. In the meantime his family suffered more acutely than will ever be told. Up to the time of meeting Kate Pearson he had been an exemplary family man, an affectionate father and a kind husband.

Changed now in everything, they knew him no more. Everything was lavished upon the octoroon, and, in the course of two years or probably more, over $40,000 was drawn out of the firm by him and given to the siren who had dragged him into his great disgrace. Sore as was the task, his wife, seeing him beyond all reclaim, at the advice of her friends and relatives, procured a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion. It is probable that she could have done nothing which would have caused him more pleasure, and it is certain that the heart of Kate Pearson bounded with joy when the marital bond was severed between him and his cruelly-treated wife. Almost immediately she set all her arts to work to further ensnare the man whom she had already so deeply in her toils. It is not probable that she cared for the man himself, but she had an itching palm and coveted the money. They were married, and at his death, which took place some months ago, she was left sole legatee.

The application of the daughter of Milliken for revocation of letters of administration is made on the ground that the woman Kate Pearson, or Kate Milliken, as she calls herself, under the laws of the State of California could not marry Milliken, and that if such a ceremony was performed, it was while her father was either intoxicated or under some influence which rendered him irresponsible. During the taking of testimony evidence was adduced which showed that Milliken, many months before the passage of the civil-rights bill, had taken this woman, this enameled octoroon, into all the principal hotels of Sacramento; that he had taken her to all the principal theaters in San Francisco and Sacramento, and had sat with her in the dress circle and boxes, further than this, that he had enjoyed the countenance and tacit approval in his conduct of many of the leading Republicans at the California State capital. The case is being argued to-day in the Probate Court at San Francisco, and we hope, for the credit of American juries, that the verdict may be for the lawful heirs of the deluded man. This is, we believe, the first prominent case of the kind which has ever been tried on the Pacific coast, and the result will be looked for with considerable interest.

THE CITY OF MONUMENTS.

[Edward King in Scribner's Monthly for April.]

Baltimore merits the title which it so proudly bears, of "The Monumental City." The stately shaft which rises from a massive pedestal in Mount Vernon Square is dedicated to the memory of George Washington. It shames in dreary insignificance the uncouth and inartistic pile of stones which has long stood incomplete on the mud flats near the Potomac. Baltimore's Doric column is crowned with a statue representing Washington resigning his commission, and on the four sides of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"To George Washington, by the State of Maryland. Born February 22, 1732. Commander-in-chief of the American Army, June 15, 1775. Trenton, December 25, 1776 Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Commission resigned at Annapolis, December 23, 1783. President of the United States, March 4 1789. Retired to Mount Vernon, March 4, 1797. Died December 14, 1799."

From the top of the column, which is two hundred and eighty feet above tide water, you may have a view of the sloping streets, and the busy avenues along the water-side; may look across to Federal Hill, where the fortifications made during the war still remain, and down the harbor to the wide, blue waters of the Chesapeake.

From the four sides of the monument's pedestal radiate outward an equal number of little parks, surrounded by neat railings. All the streets leading up to the square are lined with elegant mansions; and on bright days, during the season, carriages filled with lovely women crowd the way.

The "Battle Monument," in Monument Square, stands on the site originally chosen for the Washington Memorial. The invasion by the English, and the battle of the North Point, which resulted in preserving Baltimore from destruction at the hands of British soldiers, moved the impulsive people of the city to erect at once a testimonial of gratitude to the brave men who had died for them. The Committee of Safety of those days circulated a petition for subscriptions, which were readily given, and on September 12, 1815, was laid the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the citizens who fell in defense of the city at the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The structure comprises a marbie shaft in the form of a fasces, surmounted by a statue representing the City of Baltimore. Although the whole is but fifty-two feet high, it produces a very imposing effect. The corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid in July, 1815, but the statue was not placed in position for fourteen years thereafter.

Prominent among the monuments of lesser fame in Baltimore is that dedicated to Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order of Odd-Fellows in America. It was erected in 1865, and is merely a Grecian Doric column springing from a singularly shaped pedestal, and amply decorated with the emblems of the Order. Thomas Wildey was an Englishman, who, in 1819, established a Lodge of Odd-Fellows in Baltimore, and who gave his entire means to the Order until 1861. The inscription upon his tomb records the fact, that before his death four hundred and twenty-seven thousand members had been initiated, thirty-eight thousand bereaved families administered to, and in Maryland alone, three thousand orphans educated by the Order.

The Hill and McComas Monument in Ashland Square, to the memory of the youths supposed to have slain Gen. Ross, the British commander, during the invasion which culminated in the battle of North Point; and the McDonough statue in Greenmount Cemetery, a memorial to a philanthropic merchant who gave the whole of his immense fortune to New Orleans and Baltimore, to be devoted to the education of poor children, are among the other most interesting monuments in the city. The Merchants' Shot Tower, nearly two hundred and fifty feet high, is now the only one remaining of three, from each of which the prospect was singularly beautiful.

A NEW STORY OF THE CREATION.

THE RESULT OF MR. GEORGE SMITH'S ATTEMPT TO DECIPHER THE CHALDAIC ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION AND FALL OF MAN.

Mr. George Smith has written a letter to the London Telegraph concerning his efforts to read the Cuneiform tablets, which were procured by him in Assyria and deposited in the British Museum. These tablets contain the Chaldaic account of the creation and fall of man, and thus, at this comparatively late day of the world, their report comes to strengthen or to weaken the Mosaic history as recorded in the Bible of the same great events. Mr. Smith, after giving an account of the discovery of the tablets, says that when complete they must have numbered nine or ten, and that the history as recorded on them of what occurred "in the beginning" was much longer and fuller than the corresponding report in the Book of Genesis. He continues as follows:

"The narrative of the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion. The desolate and empty date of the universe and the generation by chaos of of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tisalat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalatth of Berosus; but as it proceeds the Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him, and wielding a thunderbolt or a weapon.

"This rebellion leads to a war in heaven and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

"The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly-created being, instructing him in all his duties and privileges, and pointing out the glory of his state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, falls; and the Deity then pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head all the evils which have since afflicted humanity. These last details are upon the fragment which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria.

"I have at present recovered no more of the story, and am not yet in a position to give the translations and details; but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller fragments of tablets, and to light upon any smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of these Genesis legends, all of which I have now been fortunate enough to find, some in the old Museum collection, others by excavation in Assyria."

THE other day a lady in New Bedford, seeing a red flag displayed from a dwelling house, unceremoniously entered, and sitting down in the parlor, asked of a servant who was in the room "when the auction would begin." On being informed that the red flag did not mean auction, but small-pox, she rushed from the house like a crazy woman, and was soon lost to view.

DREAMING OF ME.

My love she lay in slumber light,
Though morn was in the sky,
And so I dropped the curtain white,
And took a seat near by.

"She dreams of me, my darling wife,"
I cried as o'er her face
Dimples and smiles alternately,
In merry play gave chase.

I watched her quivering eyelids move,
So like a lily's cup,
Till, starting from her trance of love,
My darling one woke up.

"Oh, such a dream I've had," cried she,
"Of angels?" queried I.
"Better than that; more dear to me
Than angel ministry!"

"Dreaming of me," my vain heart cried,
"Of me her all in all;"
But soon the bright illusion died,
And *heart* had *such* a fall.

"I thought a fairy came," she said,
"And spread before my eyes
Such lovely satins, silks and shawls,
As filled me with surprise.

"And as for jewels, why, my dear,
Each bright and dazzling gem
That shone so beautiful, might grace
A monarch's diadem.

"And all were mine. In saddened tone
I stopped her utterance free:
"And so, my darling, when you slept
You had no dream of me?"

She threw her arms about my neck,
All of her own sweet will—
"Yes, precious one, I'm sure I had;
I dreamed you paid the bill!"

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Suits of the India fabric called puddah cloth, combined with silk, will be the fashionable choice for the early weeks of spring. This puddah cloth is thick, yet soft and light, of very fine wool, not twilled but loosely woven, and possessing that oily feeling peculiar to Oriental stuffs. It comes in odd lengths just as the capricious people of the East weave it, and is stylishly used for wraps, basques, overskirts, bias folds, and flounces. It is shown in natural gray and brown shades, and is used with silk of the same hue.

KNICKERBOCKER STUFFS.

Another fashion to be brought out in the spring is a revival of Knickerbocker goods made of pure wool of light texture, with knotted uneven threads of a darker shade woven in. This fabric is associated with plain stuffs in the way that plaids are now used, that is, with a cuirass and tablier of Knickerbocker, and plain wool sleeves and lower skirt. These Knickerbocker stuffs are very similar to the burette cloth already noted as popular in Paris for out-door dresses.

SCOTCH GINGHAM SUITS.

Later in the summer suits of fine Scotch gingham will be worn at the watering-place, in the country, at picnics, and for traveling short journeys. These fabrics are sent to Paris in the piece, and our merchants import costumes of them made as elaborately and with as much attention to style as are the handsomest dresses of camel's hair or silk. Irregular plaids of brown or black with white are largely imported, while striped suits show gay contrasts of blue with rose or with ecru, or else brown and buff with black, or almost any color with white. The Madras colors and combinations are well represented. The genuine Scotch gingham costs 75 cents a yard, and is very different from much that is offered under that name and sold for 30 or 40 cents. The objection to imported suits of wash materials is that they are too often made with close-fitting basques, and this is the case with the fresh and pretty gingham suits. The basques of plaid gingham are cut to show the plaid bias, and this has a very pretty effect, but does not wash well. The over-skirt has a deep apron, either pointed, round, or square, and there are looped tabs behind. Shirred ruffles trim this and the lower skirt also. Striped gingham suits are similarly made, but are trimmed with knife-pleated ruffle arranged to make a particular color uppermost on each pleat.

LINEN, BATISTE, ETC.

The prettiest over-skirts, for wash dresses of linen, gingham, muslin, or batiste have all their fullness held by shirring on the sides, and this shirring is arranged in drawing cases that can be loosened and easily laundried. Gray undressed linen is preferred to buff, but ecru batiste will still be worn, and associated with black velvet bows and skirts, also with shirrings of black silk let in the sleeves, and set on the corsage in vest shape or as a Pompadour square; in the latter case the lower skirt should also be of black silk. Ecru muslin wrought all over in open Hamburg patterns is also offered again for polonaises and over dresses. This will be worn, even during midsummer, over a brown or black velvet skirt.

POSTILION BASQUES.

Postilion pleats in the back of basques are revived. This is not merely an extension below the waist of each form of the basque back, but consists of a series of fine pleats, like crimping, set in the middle seam just below the taper of the waist. Ladies who wish to modernize plain basques, or change cuirasses into the new fashion, can do so by adding to the lower part of the two middle forms a straight piece of silk laid in from twenty to twenty-five fine pleats. Other basques have more varied pleating in clusters, and there are many peplum basques deeper on the sides than behind, and the Medicis basque, with long front and short back, is still popular. Breast pockets are in vogue again, and there are also reticule pockets made to bulge out as if the oval pouch was nearly filled.

TURNED DOWN COLLARS.

Byron collars and other turned-down shapes are shown on imported suits. Thus a costume partly of plaid and partly black silk has a regular sailor collar of black silk on the plaid basque. There are also white duchesse lace collars of sailor shape sewed on the basques of light cream and flesh pink silks. This at least suggests a change from the standing Medicis collar, which is still pretty, though it has been worn a great while. The new Byron collars, however, are rolled so high and so closely against the neck that they have very much the same effect as the Medicis frills, and are quite as warm.

KNIFE PLEATING.

Knife pleating is very tastefully used to trim basques. It is first made as fine as crimping, and is then placed in rows across the front, graduating to shorter widths as they reach the waist. Four or five rows of pleating trim the wrist of each sleeve. There is a pointed cuff on the inside of the sleeve, and the rows of insertion are narrowed to a point on the outer side.

CASHMERE APRONS AND BASQUES.

Black cashmere aprons and basques will be worn again until the weather is warm enough for grenadine. They are richly embroidered, sometimes beaded, and always edged either with fringe or lace. The basque is a cuirass, or else only a sacque is used. The sacque has an English back of four forms, almost tight-fitting, and the front is straight and loose. The apron is a long wide breadth of cashmere, sometimes sloping obliquely to the tournure, and sometimes square-cornered, with the fullness gathered on the tournure. These are chosen by ladies who want aprons without any, or at least very little back to them. Others have full rich drapery behind the pliant cashmere, and dispense with all stiff whalebone tournures. Instead of sacques, many of these cashmere over dresses are accompanied by a mantle or cape that may be worn with any dress.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

New cloaks for wearing on board steamer or for protecting the dress while traveling are made of cloth are of light quality and invisible English checks. They are very long, with loose double-breasted fronts secured by a belt, while the English back is slightly loose and extends quite long, in Gabrielle fashion. Two prettily arranged sets of bands or loops draw all the fullness to the back and hold it there: sometimes an elbow cape is added. Similar garments are being made of gray linen to serve as dusters for midsummer traveling. A pointed hoop of graceful tricornered shape is much more useful than a cape.

MORE ABOUT BONNETS.

Poppies promise to be used to excess as a trimming for summer bonnets; indeed, all deep rich scarlet shades are in vogue for scarfs, for gros grain pipings, and for flowers. The brocaded scarfs of soft fabric are found at all the best milliners', and the impression is that they will rapidly become popular. They are sometimes rolled under the brim of the hat, and are seen quite as often on the outside. Fine filigree silver and gold ornaments are very handsome, but are used with great care, as they have a tawdry look if used bountifully; large round brooches, cut buckles, and oblong pins are most liked. Another yellowish shade deeper than cream is called Leghorn, and is the color of Leghorn braid. The desire with milliners seems to be to use as many flowers as any hat can hold, and also to arrange soft trimmings that are not regular or alike on any two sides. Colored braid borders on the edges of hats are found to be popular.

LINGERIE.

Sheer white neck-ties of the finest organdy are preferred to those of thicker Swiss muslin. They are trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes insertion and lace, and cost $7. Plainer ones have a fluting of lace in two scallops, then an insertion. Very rich and showy ties are made of crepe lisse with a square of point duchesse lace sewed in each end, or else with points of applique lace.

The pretty "rouleau" collar of linen is a new exaggeration of the popular English collar with its points rolled over. Of plain linen, with a collarette attached merely to keep the collar in place, the price is 40 cents. Some more ornamented have a border of blocks hem-stitched, and each block is raised. A favorite fashion at present is that of raising by the fluting irons fine needle-work and the heavy patterns of laces. The new Madame Angot collar is turned over alike all around. Byron collars very open at the throat and deep round or square cuffs are ornamented with embroidery that has been carefully raised by the punching iron of the laundress. These sets cost from $2 75 to $6. Lower-priced Byron sets have edging of needle-work, and cost from $2 50 to $3 25.

Lace sleeveless jackets, high-necked or else surplice, are made of stripes of Valenciennes insertion, and are shaped in beautiful patterns. Their price is from $15 to $25.

Point duchesse lace is fashionably used again, and is brought out in combinations with round point. The meshes are those of point lace, while the flowers are duchesse; or else point medallions are in arabesques of duchesse. These are three or four inches wide and are intended as garniture for light silks; they cost from $12 to $30 a yard. This light, feathery duchesse lace is very suitable for summer gauzy fabrics. A very pretty sample has palm leaves of point, with a duchesse border.

Valenciennes lace has not entirely surrendered to its rival, Malines. It is brought out in new designs, showing convolvuli, forget-me-nots, and quaintly wrought edges. The quality is so very fine that lace of ordinary garniture width costs from $40 to $50.

PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA A RECENTLY DEFINED DISEASE.

The Medical Times and Gazette calls attention to the existence of a disease called pernicious anæmia, not previously distinguished from the great mass of afflictions which man is heir to, referring at the same time to the gradual progress in the accurate identification and definition of diseases and to the fact that it is but lately that such well-known affections as Bright's disease and Addison's disease have been clearly appreciated. Pernicious anæmia, it seems, very ofter follows chronic diarrhea, and child-bearing appears to especially predispose to it. Those affected become extremely pale, the skin of the hands, feet and face acquiring a swollen look. They become weak and have attacks of giddiness and palpitation of the heart, with failing appetite and a feeling of oppression in the epigastrium. Transient diarrhea sometimes occurs, and feverishness without any attack of fever. Anæmic murmurs are occasionally present with such intensity as to suggest organic disease of the heart, although none is ever found after death. With all this, the remarkable fact exists that there is very little diminution of the fat covering the body. Sometimes there are hemorrhages from the nose and kidneys, accompanied by pernicious paralyses toward the end of life, when, also, dropsy sets in with delirium. The course of disease is always chronic and the determination always fatal, and after death a fatty degeneration of certain muscles of the heart and of some of the small blood-vessels is noticed.

MONKEYS MADE TO WORK.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In the Straits Settlements of the East large apes of naturally intelligent breeds are employed by their masters much in the same way that human slaves are made use of in some parts of Africa. The cocoanut palm is valuable for its fruit, but this is very difficult to procure, so the landlord of a "lope" of palms in the Malayan peninsula trains his apes to climb the trees and judiciously pick the ripest nuts for him, just as the Mozambique Arab trains his negroes to perform the same arduous office. But there appears to be a slight difference between the two cases—the apes seem to delight in the work. We learn from some correspondence in a Ceylon newspaper that the apes thus employed in the neighborhood of Singapore and Penang are bred in Atchin, and the owners itinerate and hire them out. They go up the trees with a line attached, and obey the command of their masters, choosing the proper fruit. They twist the nut round and round till it falls down from its stalk, when the feat is hailed on the part of the apes by jumps and chuckles of evident satisfaction. The correspondent to the Ceylon journal says he has frequently stopped at the police station at Tungey Bakup, and had a 'kurumba' sent down from the cocoanut trees in this fashion."

VARIETIES.

A BABY'S baptismal robe in Paris cost $3,000.

A CONTINUATION of balmy breezes, and perhaps the speculative hen will yet give us Easter eggs at reasonable rates.

SIX Milwaukee women, with babies, met the other day, and agreed to vote which was the handsomest infant. Each child got one vote.

AN Illinois judge has decided that a young man who pays his board has a right to fiddle in his room all day and all night if he pleases.

"Dearest, will you accept my hand?" said he. "I prefer to play my own, and draw to a good pair," said she. Schenck did it, with his little pamphlet.

As an argument against the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock at night, it is stated that a St. Louis police sergeant was recently frozen to death while making his rounds.

As a consequence of using bad ink, it is related that the signatures to the original copy of the Declaration of Independence have faded so that they are scarcely visible.

ALL the teachers in the San Francisco schools are to be examined under oath as to the means used to obtain their positions. A pretty fuss such a measure would make in some of our cities.

"I AM glad I am not in that class, for they are all Tilton girls," said a 10-year-old girl the other day to a companion as they were passing out of the door of a Brooklyn public school.

THE most beautiful actress in Paris is said to be, without exception or rivalry, Mlle. Angelo of the Gymnase. Form, feature, coloring, all are perfect, save her hands, which are large and clumsy.

AT a jubilee of the colored people in Savannah over the passage of the Civil Rights bill, a resolution was adopted "recommending our people to be exceedingly moderate and discreet in the enjoyment of such privileges."

"WHERE'S the molasses Bill?" said a red-headed woman sharply to her son, who had returned with an empty jug. "None in the city, mother. Every grocery has a large board outside, with letters chalked on it, N. O. Molasses."

IN a Baltimore theatre a bear—or the semblance of one—stole across the stage toward the sleeping heroine of the play. A little fellow in the audience, painfully appreciative of her peril, shouted at the top of his squeaky voice, "Wake up, Miss! the bear's a comin'!"

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS gave readings in Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday evening of last week. The stage was profusely decorated with cut flowers, and after the entertainment the fair reader surprised the audience by tossing all the bouquets among them.

AT the trial of one Putnam, at Virginia City, for leading an idle and dissolute life, District Attorney Campbell defined a bummer as "an aggregated, concatenated, conglomerated, segregated, contaminated, d—d loafer." This decided the jury at once, and they found Putnam guilty.

A HADLEY, Mass., lady recently had a number of boarders who were employed upon a mill dam near by. During a visit from a friend she mailed her an invitation, but added, to the inexpressible horror of her friend, who knew nothing of her boarders, that she would prefer her company when the "dam men" were away. They tried to keep the story quiet, but it would come out.

THE Boston Post makes the rather alarming assertion that "four babies at a birth are getting common." The press should be careful about publishing this kind of news. An epidemic can never be checked by talking about it, and we ought to beware how we frighten the already overburdened communities of this country into quadrupling their population with little immigrants who bring no money with them.

THE following is one of the sweet little ditties of the Western spelling school:

Oh, lead my infant feet to walk
Into the spelling school;
Let other children sneer and laugh
At orthographic rule;

But me that better way still lead
Till perfectly I spell,
So I may shun the path that leads
To where Josh Billings fell.

A RECENTLY enacted law of Illinois provides that for stealing any sum under fifteen dollars the thief shall go to the county jail, and for stealing anything over that amount he shall go to the State prison; but for stealing the exact sum of nfteen dollars there is no penalty named. It is said that since the enactment of this law, the only people in the State who are not trying to steal an even fifteen dollars are those who already have been imprisoned for having stolen either more or less than that amount.

THIRTY-nine widows were ranged in rows of chairs, the other day, in the County Clerk's office of Virginia City. Each had a burial certificate or some other proof of the death of her husband. They were of varied aspect, from the dimpled girl of seventeen to the wrinkled matron of seventy, making, probably, the most remarkable gathering of widows ever known. Their errand was to recover taxes which had been improperly collected, the law which allows them to hold a certain amount of untaxable property having been disregarded.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

A. J. cannot see just how Gen. Grant can make himself out to be the United States. The same conundrum agitates a great many other people.

If there was no money in the State Treasury to pay the members of the Legislature the people would be glad to know what has become of the money "said" to have been in the Treasury at the last report.

Now we shall hear a lively howl all along the line concerning Judge Emmons' charge to the Grand Jury at Memphis, in which he declared the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional. Judge Emmons is a Federal Judge.

WHEN the Gazette says that the proposed joint resolutiou of investigation did not include State Treasurer McGrath, it cannot but know that it is falsifying the record. It knows better, but of co urse will stick to the falsification.

WHENEVER you hear a member of the Ring howling about the lack of legislation by the Democratic House, you can make up your mind that he had at least one job smashed. The Pittsburgh lobby could tell an interesting story if they would.

THE Commercial congratulates itself that it is approaching a season of dividends. It is said, however, that addition, division and silence did not flourish very extensively in Harrisburg during the past winter. The "divvy," therefore, is likely to be small.

THE speech of Senator Johnson on Monday is a very clear exposition of the centralizing tendencies of Grant's administration and the real danger of his Third Term scheming. The Radical leaders will find it rather a difficult matter to get around Andy's logic.

Up to the 18th of March 1874, the Republican House had passed six hundred bills. On the 18th of March 1875, the Democratic House had finished up its business and adjourned. The Radical Legislature of 1874 continued in session until after the middle of May, and not a single Ringster went home disappointed. This year all the Ringsters went home with empty pockets, and they howl accordingly, with Russell Errett leading the chorus.

THE Treasury of Pittsburgh and the Treasury of the State of Pennsylvania are both empty and their warrants are on the market. Both have been in the hands of Radical officials for years, while taxes and expenditures increased regularly with every new year. These are facts that commend themselves to all voters. Is it wise to have the State and the chief cities bankrupt for the purpose of keeping the members of the Ring in office?

THE venerable Gazette has passed into its second state of childish innocence. Of Judge Emmons' charge to the Grand Jury concerning the Civil Rights bill, it says:

> We have attached little importance to the Civil Rights bill, as it stands, and are surprised that it should have so quickly become productive of innumerable suits at law.

Well, we presume that the Gazette's surprise is the result of its astonishing ignorance. The bill was passed for the express purpose of producing suits at law with which to harass the white people of the South, and fill the pockets of Radical shysters.

If the assiduous clerk of the Senate, who also enlightens this community through the columns of the Commercial, would state the facts in relation to the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, he would say it performed more work and did it better than any preceding House since it came under Republican rule. The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Rings, were driven out disappointed, for the first time in many years and of course, a great gain was made in defeating bad legislation. And as we stated yesterday, that up to the 18th of March 1874 but six bills were enacted into laws, the House this year acted upon at least seventy-five bills and adjourned on that day. So much for the work done.

RUSSELL ERRETT, THE LOGICIAN.

Mr. Russell Errett the professor of Ring logic, indulges in a column and a half of special abuse of the Democratic House, in the last issue of the Commercial. One would have thought that the wrath of this eminent light of the Ring would have cooled somewhat with the adjournment of the Legislature, but it seems to have broken out in a new place. He raves incontinently and incoherently because the Democratic House did not make provisions for the "spondulicks." Just what the learned apostle of "addition, division and silence" means by the elegant expression "spondulicks," perhaps no one outside of the charmed circle of the Ring will ever understand.

"Spondulicks" is a word not given by either modern or ancient lexicographers. The House may have committed a very grave offense it refusing to provide "spondulicks," and that refusal may have been in the highest degree commendable. When we take into consideration the fact that no one except this eminent integer of the Ring flies into a rage because the House refused to provide "spondulicks," we are inclined to think the refusal of the House was eminently proper. They are evidently a commodity incident to the Ring.

But Mr. Errett's logic is what strikes us as most wonderful. He argues from the following premises: 1. The Ring Radicals of Pennsylvania are alone perfect; what they do is always right; to undo what they do is a crime of the first magnitude. 2. The Democracy and honest men are always wrong; what they do is wrong. From these assumptions Mr. Errett always argues and draws his conclusions. And yet we find that he bases his latest ebullition of abuse upon the fact that the Democracy did not undo the bad legislation of the last Radical Legislature.

We are told by Mr. Errett that the Legislature of 1874, which being Radical, according to his premises was perfect, passed a certain bill providing that the taxes levied on "all transportation corporations" should go into the sinking fund, while the same Legislature passed a certain other act providing that the taxes levied on "all corporations" should go into the sinking fund. Because the late House did dot repeal this bad legislation of the perfect Radicals, and substitute better, Mr. Errett foams as though he had an attack of the hydraphobia. A year ago Mr. Errett held up this legislation as the acme of statesmanship, and issued special rebel flags for all men who opposed it. He never had a word to say against the contradictory acts, but on the contrary praised them, and pronounced it equal to parricide to interfere with them. Democratic opposition to the Radical financial legislation of 1874 afforded Mr. Errett an ample field for abuse. He improved the occasion to rake up all the prejudices of the war and hurl them at all men who intimated that there was any inconsistency in the financial legislation of his Radical friends.

And now with that remarkable facility which characterizes him, he assails the Democratic House in the most unmeasured terms, because in a single session of ten weeks, it did not clear the statute books of the State of all the bad and pernicious legislation enacted by the Ring during the past ten years. Mr. Errett would impose too heavy a task upon the Democratic Hercules. It will require more than ten weeks, with both houses Democratic to wipe out the Ring rascalities of the past decade. It is very easy, however, to understand why Mr. Errett and the Ring are so savage. There was not a single Ring bill stood the ghost of a chance in the House. The presence of a Ringster on the floor of the House was fatal to any bill he advocated. This is the whole secret of Mr. Errett's ravings in behalf of the Ring he represents. The corrupt lobby went home with empty pockets and this is what troubles them. The Pittsburgh Ring lobby came home wreathed with cypress instead of laurel, and the melancholy wail of the Ring organs followed as a matter of course.

LAW.

In reading the views of Mr. Gladstone referring to church law, we were forcibly struck with one general remark, applicable to law in general, as contained in the following words:

> There exists no law wherever a living ruler, an executive head, claims and exercises, and is allowed to possess, a power annulling or a power of dispensing with the law.

It may be true that this states nothing new, or nothing beyond a common sense view of the subject; yet old and clear as the statement may be, it is in direct conflict with the teaching and practice of Republican expounders of law in the United States. The executive head with us, claimed, exercised, and was allowed by a Republican two thirds majority in Congress, fortified by convenient opinions of the Attorney General, to annul law, and to dispense with law; substituting therefor his imperative will; that will, being sustained unconstitutionally by the army of the United States, unlawfully employed outside of its legitimate functions, for the purpose. One reason why the country remained so long a passive observer of the illegal and tyrannical proceedings of the military President who has been figuring so long in the Presidential chair, was, that the masses could not be persuaded to believe that trusted public servants would dare to go to such lengths, as to trample under foot every vestige of law and right in the unholy pursuit of power and pecuniary gains. Yet all this has been going on for years, unrebuked by the all powerful majority in Congress, and no check would have come had not the people themselves at last awakened to a knowledge of the true condition of affairs. For a people only recently aroused, and scarcely yet fully aware of the enormities and reckless extravagance of the Grant Administration, they have enacted wonders; and they are now beginning to reap their reward. Law is beginning to be more respected. Republicans, in Congress, who a short time ago stopped at nothing, pause now and consider the future. There are yet some leading Republicans in Congress who are disinclined to pause, or to stop, or to consider the demands of justice in any way; such men as Senator Morton. Men of strong, persistent will, purposely ignoring all considerations of honesty or justice, and bent upon holding on to the power which they have so long abused. Such a man as Grant, untrained in legal schooling, and educated under strict military law, is in one sense more excusable than such men as Morton, and Conkling, and Butler; who are perfectly familiar with the maxims and principles of law and justice. He is abstractly pardonable, for not knowing law himself; but he is not excusable for appointing a legal adviser who is corrupt, and therefore unfitted to minister the law; and only too ready to pander to the insatiable appetite of his superior for public plunder.

Probably no one lobbyist who has been in Washington during the past two years, has been so successful as President Grant. He knew well the law of self-interest, he may have learned it in part from Senator Cameron, a veteran student, and a very old practitioner; and through that universal law, Grant effected the doubling of his salary and thus made a clean hundred thousand dollars, out of that one item. And this robbery of the public funds, was accomplished by nothing more or less than a tricky evasion and disgraceful overruling of the fundamental law of the land; and those learned Republican gentlemen of the law, knowing the wickedness and unconstitutionality of the act, abetted the President in this dirty transaction; by which base means one hundred thousand dollars of the peoples' money are taken from their pockets and transferred to the india-rubber pockets and conscience of General Grant.

Here is the "living ruler," who claims and exercises, and has been allowed to possess, a power annulling and dispensing with the law.

If Grant has not been guilty of acts demanding impeachment, the provision in the constitution providing for the impeachment of unfaithful officers might as well be non existent.

What we need is law, and respect for law.

LIGHT OR HEAVY BALANCES.

The Ring financiers are likely to come to grief in their attempts to make capital out of the refusal of the Legislature to change the law of 1874 in accordance with a preconcerted arrangment of the Treasury Ring who wanted to prepare for the political campaigns of 1875 and 1876, by getting heavy available balances into the general revenue department of the Treasury, where it could be manipulated so as to do the most good.

The Patriot, in a well considered article exposes the fallacy of the complaints made, and demonstrates that the defeated scheme was simply a plan to accumulate heavy and unnecessary balances in the general revenue fund at a time when the people find it difficult to pay even moderate taxes, and for a purpose that may well be inferred from a knowledge of the past transactions of the State Ring. A close inspection of the Treasury, the estimates and underestimates of receipts and the appropriations shows that the proposed financial measure was not a measure of necessity, but a measure for the accumulation of an unnecessarily large balance in the general revenue department.

In short, the Treasury, ever since the beginning of the present State Administration has been most grossly mismanaged, and the remedy is not to be found in passing measures prepared by the men who have mismanaged it, but by a general reformation of the whole system; consequently it was the part of wisdom for the Legislature to reject the bolus prepared by the Treasury Ring quacks.

The House very properly rejected the measure, and instead of adding to the State's taxation, set about cutting down appropriations so as to correspond with the general fund. A glance at the estimated expenditures, the estimated receipts and the underestimates of receipts, made for the ulterior purpose concealed in the rejected bill, will vindicate the wisdom of the House in rejecting it. The gross appropriations, including those recommended by the Board of Public Charities exceeded by a small amount $4,000,000. According to the Treasurer's estimate, the resources for the general fund for the current year are $3,227,500. As compared with 1874, he has made the following underestimates:

Lands.	*Receipts,* 1874.	*Estimates* 1875.
Lands	$32,695 18	$25,000 00
Personal property	545,523 24	500,000 00
National banks	304,064 93	275,000 00
Writs, wills, deeds, etc.	128 783	21 120,000 00
Collateral inheritance	379,676 45	350,000 00
Theatres and circus	5,282 00	3,000 00
Billiard licenses	8,969 59	7,000 00
Eating houses	44,801 63	30,000 00
Brokers	13,415 96	8,000 00
Patent medicines	5,910 41	4,000 00
Brewers and distillers	7,739 15	5,000 00
Foreign insurance	292,733 40	275,000 00
Bonus on charters	56,498 13	50,000 00
Fees public offices	28,676 26	15,000 00
	$1,854,709 54	$1,667,000 00

The above figures show an under estimate of $187,709,54 upon the taxes named. It is more than probable that each item will exceed this year the sum collected in 1874. The following table will show a corrected estimate for 1875:

Tavern licenses under the new license law	400,000
Under estimates, as compared with receipts of 1874	200,000
Balance in general fund November 30, 1874	224,112
Treasury estimates	3,227,500
	$4,051, 612

It is altogether likely that the coal tax, if its legality is affirmed, will add $100,000 more to the general fund. The Patriot speaking of the House says:

> The action of the House is vindicated by a careful examination of the facts. Its appropriation bills were closely approximated to the means of the treasury, so closely as perhaps to occasion embarrassments in its management. But what shall be said of the action of the Senate which preferred to defeat the appropriations to deserving charities rather than put the treasury department upon a year of light balances? A more desperate or despicable partisanship was never manifested than is shown in this transaction.

The object of the State Ring thus becomes perfectly apparent, to which may be superadded the refusal to pay the salaries of the members of the Legislature, namely, the accumulation of a heavy balance in the Treasury for campaign purposes. There can exist no real necessity for large unexpended balances in the general fund, and as has already been shown there is a margin of substantially $100,000 after meeting all the appropriations including those for charitable institutions rejected by the Senate. The amount of the charitable appropriations refused by the Radical majority of the Senate represents the campaign balance in the Treasury which is to be handled by the State Ring. We desire that the people shall make a special note of this fact.

TRULY LOYAL.

The passions of the war, are to form the staple of Republican appeals in the coming campaign. The leaders dread the exposures which are inevitable of their blunders and crimes during the ten years of peace which have succeeded four years of strife. The people are wearied and disgusted with their blundering efforts to restore the country to its normal condition, mutual confidence and revived industry. Above all things the people desire this to-day, yet we threatened with the old war cries as the only expedient left to retain the Republican party in power. The Philadelphia Press states the point in a few words:

> Hence we must keep our political foes where they belong; we must maintain the issues of the civil contest for the Government precisely were the rebels and their allies, the Northern Democracy, left them.

PROTECTION AND LOYALTY.

The Chicago Tribune must be looked after; its tirades against the protection principle requires to be explained, by its brethren in Pennsylvania who have been assailing the Democracy as alone hostile to this benevolent institution. The Tribune is the pronounced and accepted organ of the Republican party in the great Northwest, and it reflects the opinions of the mass of that organization on this subject. It says:

> . . . . It would be incredible that such a scheme for increasing the taxation and burdens of the people could be passed, and that men and parties could be so managed and manipulated that there could be no way found in which the country can pay its debt and save its credit save by paying the full amount of what it owes, over and over again, to a privileged class, if the thing were not being done right before our eyes. The people, for every single dollar they pay to a creditor to whom they owe it, are paying two or three dollars to some one to whom they owe nothing, and are told that this way of paying debts is the cheapest and best way in which it can be done. The country is taught that this mode of raising revenue by a protective tariff has more wisdom in it than any other that the wit of man has been able to devise, and that a country prospers most when it pays its debt over and over again, —once to the party to whom it is due, and several times to the party to whom it is not due.
>
> So far, then, as rebellion and protection make themselves felt in the debt and taxation of the nation, they are found to be of the same nature and to work out the same disastrous consequences, only the tariff is the more powerful and mischievous of the two. The debt and cost of a protective tariff are many times greater than those we owe to the rebellion; and the taxation it inflicts, instead of paying debts due for value received, is paid to a class to whom nothing is owing, and from whom there is only damage and loss received.

A FEW FACTS.

THE RING JOBBERS AND LOBBYISTS, NEW CONSTITUTION AND NOTORIOUS PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION IN THE HOUSE.

In the "political gossips column of the Philadelphia Sunday Press of March 21st. we find the following:

> No one, except the jobbers and lobbyists, complain seriously of the increased number of the members, or the stringent safeguards against hasty and careless or corrupt legislation. On no account should the people let these provisions of the new Constitution be altered whatever clamor may be raised.
>
> The country members charge that the numerous displays of rowdyism in the House were almost wholly the work of our Philadelphia roughs. It is a notorious fact that, with a few honorable exceptions, the delegation which this city sends to the lower branch of the General Assembly is made up of the very worst class of pot-house politicians—men without brains, education, gentlemanly instincts, or even a respect for law. Their only qualification is in most cases a compound of cheek and cunning which has made them successful in setting up ward conventions and in stuffing ballot-boxes. There are a few men among them of considerable native force, such as Harry Hubn, who was at one time President of Common Council, but obliged to leave both the chair and the chamber, for certain irregularities. But even those having some small claim to ability, are generally as devoid of character or integrity, as the most obscure of the party "workers" or "strikers," who comprise the majority of the delegation. They are accustomed to bar-room fights and carrying things by dint of noise and physical prowess in party conventions, and we should naturally expect to find them resorting to the same tactics in a legislative body.

MINOR NOTES.

FRANKLIN (Ky.) Patriot: A party of ladies were crowded off the sidewalk, a few nights ago, by a gang of negroes. After they had passed, one of the negroes turned around and asked the ladies if they knew the "civil-rights bill had passed."

SOME rascally newspaper has started the story that the Democrats of New Britain, Conn., have engaged all the halls of that city for the Saturday evening preceding the approaching election in order to prevent General Hawley from speaking at that time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indianapolis Sentinel inquires very pertinently: "If John Young Brown prevaricated to Speaker Blaine and deserved reprimand therefor, how much more heinous was Hamlin's crime of inflicting on his colleagues and the people a fraudulent piece of legislation?"

MR. OSCAR H. HARPEL, the well known printer of Cincinnati, announces that he will issue a volume of poetry at an early day in the event that 500 copies at $2 are subscribed for in advance. The title of the proposed volume will be "Rustic Pictures and Random Rhymes."

JOHN ROYER, of Phœnixville, aged eighty-two years, was on Friday gathered to his fathers. Mr. Royer was probably the oldest printer in the United States, having either worked at the case or edited a newspaper for sixty odd years. At one time he edited a paper at Pottstown, probably as long ago as fifty years.

MR. PETER COLLINS, a well-known and respected citizen of Cambria county, died at his home at Ebensburgh on Monday aged eighty-three years. Mr. Collins was the father of Messrs. Philip, Thomas and Peter F. Collins, and was justly esteemed by all the neighbors and by a large acquaintance throughout all that section of the State.

As the names of at least two new Senators, Christiancy and Kernan, are frequently mispronounced, it may be well to say that the name of the former is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and that it is a word of three and not of four syllables. Mr. Kernan's name is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and not on the second.

THERE is no desire anywhere, outside of the cliques which have gained a temporary advantage in some of the Southern States, to secure Republican ascendancy except by the votes of the majority of the people in a fair and free election. The sentiment of the country is clear on all these Southern questions, that the time has come when the States should be allowed to regulate their political interests in their own ways, subject only to the laws.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

THE action of the Senate in postponing the Pinchback case till next December was neither statesmanlike nor manly. If it was done to prevent Pinchback from opening war upon the Republican party, this reason was the most contemptible of all. If the Republican party can only be saved by such trickery as that, it is not worth saving. In whatever aspect the case is viewed, we fail to find any justification for the action of the Senate in postponing it till another session of Congress.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

THE Philadelphia Ledger says: "Attorney General Dimick having been interrogated as to the provision in the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad directing that dividends 'shall be declared in the month of May and November, answers that the words in the act are only directory, and the company may make quarterly dividends without violation of its charter.' It is probable that after the next May semi-annual dividend the managers of the company will conform to this opinion and thereafter make quarterly dividends as do most of the large companies."

IN Kokomo, Ind., the other day, when a spelling-match had been arranged between the lawyers and the doctors, and a certain spelling-book had been named as a standard, it was suddenly discovered that the doctors had cornered the market. Not one of the standard books could be obtained in the town by the lawyers, and the doctors were understood to have several gross of that kind in their possession. The lawyers, however, telegraphed for a new supply, and were furnished in time to make elaborate preparations for the match, which was long and remorseless, and ended in a draw.

A WASHINGTON telegram reports "considerable canvassing among Democratic politicians here as to the most available candidates for the Presidency. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is very actively in the field. He has already engaged an extensive suite of rooms at a prominent hotel for the period of the next Congress, and evidently intends to begin with the next session of Congress. Senator Thurman is also making extensive arrangements for seeing people, and has purchased a large double house in a central location, which will be his political campaign headquarters."

A BOSTON man is said to have invented a plan by which horse-cars may be started with much less power than now employed. Over each wheel is a box containing three rollers, upon which a projection from the body of the car touches and rolls either way about six inches. Thus the body of the car obtains a momemtum which starts the trucks of itself. When the car is on level ground, with the brakes up, it is in position to start; when going down hill the use of the rollers is not needed, and when going up the hill the rollers run back to a proper position. The South Boston street railway has made arrangements to have the contrivance placed on the cars of its road.

A LATE number of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette describes the effect of the success of the Poland resolution as follows:

> "Two weeks ago not a merchant, planter or business man in all Arkansas could have obtained indulgence to the amount of one cent in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis or any other city of the North or West. To-day they can get all they want in any of those cities on such time as will enable them to pay. The adoption of the Poland report has given an impetus to everything. The Iron Mountain and the Little Rock and Fort Smith road are pushing things, while every other character of business has improved. Those who have money are now willing to loan to their neighbors. Merchants are willing to accommodate planters, because they in turn can get accommodation, and so in everything.

OLIVIA, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times gives a sl[illegible] pen picture of Mr. Wallace:

> The first man that heads the list, is Wallace of Pennsylvania, whom the Gods have blessed with a fine face, but a finer form, and yet it is evident that the Creator took no special pains with his construction; for he has thickly sprinkled just such men in every town of the State, cities of course, excepted. Senator Wallace has reached the Senate Chamber in the noon of life. The sun is stationary over his head. His face is not the kind that tells its own story. The tempest of passion has swept over it, but left no signs of the tornado in its track. If he has had deep thoughts they have ploughed no furrows. In his battle with time so far he has won. As he has never tried his wings, it is too soon to pronounce him a senatorial eagle, but as he hails from Pennsylvania he may turn out an honest bird of prey.

THE third-term scheme has found a vigorous opponent in the Cincinnati Gazette. That journal closes a long editorial, refuting the arguments of the advocates of the project, in this way: "In this case all sound reason is on the side of the popular tradition, and of the line of honored precedents which make two terms the limit of a President's lawful ambition. All the arguments that have been advanced to show that it is irrational only prove it inflexibly founded in reason. No President could set himself against it without liability to the charge of presumption, and no political party could run athwart it without sacrificing its prospects of success."

THE Indiana Legislature has repealed the Baxter liquor law and passed a strict license law in its place. The new law requires each saloon-keeper to give bonds of $2,000 to keep an orderly house and pay all damages arising under the act. No liquor can be sold on Sunday, nor on a election day, nor on a holiday. No liquor can be sold to a person who is in a habit of becoming intoxicated, or after notice served by his friends forbidding the sale to him; public drunkenness is made a misdemeanor; selling without a license is punishable by fine and imprisonment; selling to a minor is made a penal offense, and the minor who who misrepresents his age is also to be punished; the adulteration of liquor or selling such liquor is prohibited; if a saloon is kept in a disorderly manner it shall be deemed a common nuisance and be closed; saloon-keepers are made "personally liable, and also liable on their bond, to any person who may sustain any injury or damage to their personal property, or means of support on account of the use of such intoxicating liquors."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE school house in Pinegrove, Mercer was destroyed by fire one night recently.

THE Commissioners of Cambria county have given $200 to be applied to the relief of the poor of Johnstown.

IT is said that Hon. Geo. K. Anderson, of Titusville; has the largest life insurance policy in the United States—amount $315,000.

A STORE owned by R. Eaton, at Kennard, Mercer county, was entered by burglars one night recently a lot of clothing and valuable jewelry stolen.

DR. J. M. HARTON of Beaver Falls fell upon the slippery sidewalk on Saturday evening last, receiving a fracture of the skull from which he died almost instantly.

MR. WILLIAM KIRKMAN died in Brookville, Jefferson county, on Monday of last week at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He settled in that county in 1832.

A NEGRO of Carlisle, Cumberland county, threatened to bring suit under the Civil Rights bill against a grocer of that place who refused to cut a cheese to sell him two cents worth.

A MAN named Albert Hemenway was killed near Trout Run station, in Lycoming county, on the N. C. R. R., one day last week. He was lying on the track when the train struck him.

MR. JACOB KRYDLER, a soldier of the war of 1812 aged eighty-three, is visiting his friends in Blair county. Mr. K. settled in Ohio many years since, and this is his first visit to his old home.

SAYS the Beaver Argus and Radical The Excelsior Oil Refinery at Freedom, which has not been in operation for some time, will, we understand, shortly be taken charge of by persons fully competent, who will put the same into active operation at once.

CAPT. JOHN M. STECK; a wealthy and influential citizen of Brookville, Jefferson county, died on Saturday March 13th. The deceased served in the army during the late war and was afterwards Prothonotary of Jefferson county for two terms. He was born at Greensburg Pa.

THE Clearfield, Raftsman's Journal says: The amount of square timber, to be run to market from this region, will not much exceed one-half the usual supply, judging from the information we have on the subject. A limited supply will undoubtedly insure better prices than could be obtained were the quantity greater.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. Mook, of Greenwood township, Crawford county, was killed by lightning Sabbath morning of last week. She, in company with others, were in a barn at the time, the roof of which was struck, the lightning following down a post came in contact with and killed the unfortunate girl.

JEROME SHEFFLER, son of Samuel Sheffler, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, and a brakeman on a freight train, was struck by a projection from the water plug east of town, on Thursday night last, and knocked off the train, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday morning, being unconscious from the time of the accident to his death.

A SINGLE man, named James Reese, who had been living with Jacob Ehalt, in Greensburgh for a year or more, committed suicide last week by taking laudanum. He was discovered on Saturday morning in an insensible condition, and everything possible done to save his life, but without avail. Deceased was subject to occasional fits of melancholy; and it was while laboring under one of these spells that he took the fatal draught.

THE good citizens of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, were astonished last week at a negro and a white girl presenting themselves for the performance of the marriage ceremonies. It so happened that the negro was known to have a wife and five dusky children living in Broad Top, another small village in the county, and the Sheriff being summond the negro struck for those parts immediately, leaving his white Mary Ann disconsolate and heart broken.

A FAMILY in Wilkesbarre, on a recent Saturday night, was found in such an extremity of poverty, that they had been subsisting on dog flesh for several days. The children were ignorant as to the nature of the meat, being told by their father it was turkey. It was soon eaten, and another dog killed, which was found by some gentlemen who visited the house and supplied the family with a few days' rations.

GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

TWELVE SUPPORTERS OF THE THIRD TERM BILL APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

[Special Dispatch to The World.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Thus far the President has appointed twelve ex-Congressman to office who voted for the Force or Third-Term bill. Had these members voted against the bill it would have been defeated. The latest Congressman who has been rewarded is O. P. Snyder, of Arkansas, who was nominated yesterday as postmaster at Pine Bluff. There are several ex-members to be provided for at once.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Judge Emmons, of the United States Court, to-day delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to civil rights. It is to be regretted that a question of such exceptional importance and one which is producing so much excitement should come before the Court in this form at an early day however, and during the term we are compelled to decide the matter you lay before us. The severe penalties imposed by this law upon prosecuting attorneys and other officials will, we are advised, be attempted to be enforced. Should the Grand Jury fail to indict in the assumption that their action will be controlled by such officers unless the Court acts every consideration makes it a duty to answer your questions at once.

CONGRESS HAS NO JURISDICTION IN THE MATTER.

You ask whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find an indictment that a negro has been denied full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of theatres and inns of the State. Such denial is not an offense over which Congress can give this Court jurisdictions. These are matters which the State government alone controls. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this Court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

He then gives his reasons for entering into the details of the case, which are mainly the excited condition of the classes whom the law was intended to affect. Until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution which abolish slavery and attempted to protect the civil and political rights of freedmen, all parties conceded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, trespasses, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to the right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns, and by common carriers within the State, were matters not only not granted to the General Government, but in the Constitution itself expressly reserved to States, the vast mass of civil and political rights included, in compendious phrase the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, rested entirely under

STATE PROTECTON.

To this familiar and unquestioned trueism, there was universal assent then and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is—have these amendments completely revolutionized the whole character of our Government because it is entirely evident that, if Congress has the power of regulating the theatre and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union, this necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS REVIEWED.

He then reviews the thirteenth amendment and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the fourteenth amendment and says relative to the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property with due process of law, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudicator or process, and prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only and have no reference to individuals. He cites a decision in Michigan and Ohio in support of this and also the slaughter house cases of the Supreme Court, (16th Wallace), then deals at great length with the outrages against the colored race, and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow citizens, including beyond question a majority of more conservative Christian gentlemen of the South, who regret there exists nowhere in either Government—State or National, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murderers.

THE CYCLONE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—The path of the tornado was from two to six hundred yards wide. The cyclone was cylindrical in shape and rotated with fearful velocity from the North to the South. The front cloud was black as night and half a mile high. The rear was illuminated by a bright light. It traveled nearly due East, veering a little to the North. After devasting Camak, the tornado seems to have divided, one portion going East by the North and crossing Savannah river above and below Augusta, both proving equally destructive,

LAYING WASTE EVERYTHING

in their track. Huge trees were broken like reeds, and in some instances carried three quarters of a mile. The tornado was preceded by a dull, heavy roaring as of heavy artillery in the distance. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes. An eye witness says his senses were utterly deadened and appalled. There was a crash, a roar, and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds. Houses were demolished and oaks that had withstood the storms of a century were snapped in twain. There is great distress in the devasted district embracing eight counties in Georgia, and two or three in South Carolina. The destruction of property is immense, and the list of killed and wounded appalling.

RHODE ISLAND.

Action of the Legislature on the Recent Collision Between the State Constables and the United States Marshal.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.—In the General Assembly to-day a report was read from the special committee on the recent conflict of authority between the United States Marshal and State constables over the wholesale stock of liquors attached by the Marshal and afterwards seized by the State constables because sales were made from the stock in violation of the State law.

The Committee censure the Chief of Police of Providence for refusing to obey the State constables, but aiding instead the United States Marshal and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause to be prepared and transmitted to the President of the United States a statement of the facts relating to the interference of the United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island with State constables in the discharge of their duty in the city of Providence on the 23rd of February, 1875.

The minority of the committee recommend no legislation.

Dr. J. C. Budlong was elected Surgeon General of the State.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1875.

After the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings, Mr. Boutwell submitted a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Senate on the blank day of March, at blank o'clock, and gave notice he would call it up as soon as the resolution now under consideration was disposed of.

The consideration of unfinished business, the resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to Louisiana, was resumed, and Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, began to speak at ten minutes past twelve.

ADDRESS OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

This resolution proposes to cover acts and measures which, I think, are clearly in violation of the organic law of the land and without authority. That being so, I cannot give my consent to the resolution and will be compelled to vote against it. I think it proper that I should give some few reasons why I cannot give it my vote.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

In the first place, Mr. President, it seems to me that the consideration of the resolution embracing questions of such grave importance, is not legitimately before this body. In other words, it is not legitimate to consider it before a Senate convened, as this has been convened, to act solely upon business pertaining to the Executive Department.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

If it is legitimate to act upon the measure now under consideration by this body, it is legitimate to consider every act and every question upon which the administration has acted since its advent into power. It does not seem to me to be traveling much further out of the record for the Executive to come forward and presume to act in defiance of a Legislature, than for a Legislature to come forward and approve the acts of the President. Ordinary measures are presented for the consideration of Congress, and when they are acted upon, it is the duty of the President to consider them and to approve or reject them.

Mr. Johnson argued at length that the Senate had no authority to act upon the resolution, especially in the absence of the other House. He contended that the resolutions of Messrs. Morton and Frelinghuysen were the same in substance with a mere modification in the matter of verbiage, to suit the particular views of some individuals. He next referred to

THE TROUBLE IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

in 1866, and the action of the Federal Government instructing Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, in command of the Federal forces there, to strictly abstain from any interference. His instructions, he said, were as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military. The administration of laws and the preservation of peace in Nashville, belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States authorities is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the public authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them

Here is a precise case, and that was the action of the government. It was believed that it was a civil strife—a contest between two divisions of a civil government, and was a case, as stated in the telegram sent back to General Thomas, similar to the one in Louisiana. That dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War and was written in the presence of the President and sent to General Grant to send to Gen. Thomas. He was told that this was not a case calling for the interference of the military, and he, (Gen. Thomas) should abstain from interference under any circumstances whatever. It would seem that this marks the line between civil and military authorities. There is a precedent of the government in that case, and cases are almost parallel, and that was what the government did then. What are we told now? We see, then, that the present President of the United States was familiar with and understood what was the action of the government in cases of this kind, and of the duty of the military and civil authorities. We see then, that the question was not unknown to him, and he has not acted without proper and sufficient information upon the subject. If he has been informed of and acted and carried out the telegram that I have read, he must have understood it, and have known that it was the true doctrine and principle upon which cases of this kind should be managed by the military. He then referred to

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN

from the command of the 5th military district, August 26, 1867, and said it was in consequence of the wail which came up from the people of that section. Why was it that this man Sheridan had been selected and sent back to those people, who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? He (Johnson) knew the determination of the South. Their great object was to be restored to the Union. He would tell some of those who were acting behind the curtain that if they expected to stir up another strife, and amid the warcry and strife have one ride into power for a third term, they might bid farewell to liberty. [Applause in the gallery.]

The President pro tem (Ferry of Mich.)—The chair will interfere with the gentleman from Tennessee to inform the galleries it is in violation of the rules of the Senate to express approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the Senate. The Sergeant-at-Arms will put a sufficient force in the galleries to preserve order.

THE THIRD TERM.

Johnson, resuming, argued at length in opposition to a third term, and spoke of the President of the United States receiving presents, and in this connection said that this question of gift-taking would be just as legitimate a subject to consider here to-day as the subject we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving gifts from citizens or the United States; why not consider a subject like this? Let the popular heart understand, and let it respond. It is time we turned our attention to things like this. I merely allude to it for the purpose of making a general application to anybody who is guilty of like conduct.

Mr. Johnson next spoke of the action of the President on Louisiana affairs, and said, we find that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government. Has the President of the United States such a power? I do not understand him to be the United States. Does that provision authorize the Executive, upon his own volition, to go and take charge in person or by his agent, some man selected from the army, of the government of a State? No sir, there is no such thing in the Constitution, and interfering in the State of Louisiana in the taking of that government is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. If this course is to be acticed, and the Federal government is going to be a partner to disappointed candidates to the office of Governor of a State, I see we have inaugurated a state of things which will result in the overthrow of the Constitution which binds the nation together, and is the foundation of government. Why, the time has been in this country, and since my recollection too, that if an act like this, if an usurpation like this had been attempted, it would have produced a shock throughout the nation. The nation would have been indignant from one extreme to the other and would have been ready to

HURL FROM POWER

the perpetrator of such an act. But now, we see things differently. We can see men come into power and exercise power not authorized by the organic law of the land. We have gone outside of the Constitution in a way that will bring this government to an end or change its character so that its present features and present structure will all be lost.

SHERIDAN GETS A DOSE.

The Senator here referred to the orders sent Sheridan to proceed to New Orleans and said: Here is a general of the army who is sent back to the people that repudiated him with authority to go and look over this country and to mark himself out an empire, prescribe limits of his government, or what he shall take under control. He marks out an area, he describes the points and limits of his command; his power is as absolute as that of an emperor. Look at the advances which usurpation is making, and when we come to consider calmly and deliberately, without party bias or prejudice, we find that these acts are none other than those of

USURPATION AND TYRANNY.

Where does all this power come from, and I might ask "upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great" that he can prescribe and lay down empires and place commanders over them? It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked, I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down, and that the American people can return to the organic law of the land. It is time that the people had begun to consider and weigh all these things.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Johnson described the organization of the Louisiana Legislature and continued: I cannot regard the action of the military or of the President as in accordance with the Constitution. I cannot record my vote for this resolution. I will not vote against the resolution because it is a Republican measure, but I will vote against it on principle. This resolution calls on the Senate to express an opinion favoring practices which I think are unauthorized and unwarranted, but if we record one vote sanctioning Presidential interference, what are we to do in other cases. Why single out this particular act, and in principle sanction it, and not sanction all the

HIGH HANDED MEASURES

which preceded it. The action of the President in Arkansas affairs was denounced by Senator Johnson, who referred to the

GROWTH OF FEDERAL POWER

as follows: We see how this power travels. An empire laid off in the South commanded by a military chief. Then we come to the Force bill. Then we come along to the endorsement by Congress and looking over these things we inquire

WHYT LIES BEHIND ALL THIS.

Don't we see that the change of opinion, that the change of position must be for some reason. There must be something behind all this action of the President. There must be something to explain his inconsistency. There must be something that underlies all this. The Force Bill with authority to take away State governments an arbitray military empire laid off in the South and placed under control of a dictator must mean something. We can only look at it in the light of events that will transpire in

THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

When we have a conqueror and usurper installed in the Government, and he has gone on extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose, the time may come when some member in the other hall may introduce a resolution like this:

Whereas, great disturbances and dissatisfactions exist in the country, and for the sake of preserving the peace and harmony in the country, be it resolved that A. or B. is hereby declared President.

I don't care whether you call him Monarch, or King or President—for the next Presidential term or the next eight years. What would you do then? Where is the power to prevent it? Where is the army? Where is the navy? What could you do? The impotence and weakness of an unarmed people when brought in contact with the armed, we all know. We would be powerless, and I here to-day, in the presence of this Senate, warn the people against

THE APPROACHING DANGER.

I tell my countrymen, Mr. President, that the empire is ahead, and that, instead of having a free and Republican government now, we have a kind of government which is called a stratocracy. This is a military government, where the country is ruled by a military chieftain, and where the army is the power. That is the government you have got now—the army is the power; we have got a stratocracy. We have not got a Democracy. We have not got a Republican form of government. That is all the form of government you have got. How far off is the empire? How far off is

MILITARY DESPOTISM?

I warn the people of my native country against the dangers which are coming. Don't let us talk about party, but let people who compose the government run for awhile. Let us bring the hearts of the people up to the government and arouse them against the corruption, against the profligacy, against the usurpations of this administration. The administration is trying to overthrow the government. Let every effort be made to sustain the government and eject from power the corrupt and usurping ruler. Instead of the resolution now before the Senate I would go to the President with the language, if I was permitted to prepare the resolution that Cato used to the ambassador of Cæsar when the ambassador approached him, and asked him to capitulate, saying that his name would be second to none but that of Cæsar, I would say to this emperor, I would say to this dictator, what Cato said to the ambassador, "Go and tell this emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people." This, I would say to him, even as humble as I am, I would tell him to stop his

ENCROACHMENTS UPON THE CONSTITUTION

and close the gulf between the people and bring peace and prosperity to the country. Do this, and I will mount the rostrum and contrive to gain his pardon from the people for his violations of the Constitution of his country, and the transcendent impositions that he has practised upon the country. This, even as humble as I am, for the sake of peace, for the sake of concord, for the restoration of prosperity, I am willing to mount the rostrum and strive to gain his pardon from an indignant people. You must close up the gulf, restore peace and prosperity to the country. Let peace and prosperity be restored to the land. May God bless the country and may God save the Constitution. I know when I gave utterance to this, it comes from a heart that never beat hostile to it. Let us come up to this good work. Let us forget what has been heretofore. Let us lay aside our personal differences. Let us lay aside party discipline. Let us give up our parties to the Constitution of our country, and lay them on the altar in defense of the Constitution. [Applause in the galleries which was checked by the President pro tem.]

At the conclusion of Johnson's speech, Mr. Bogy took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution. He could not perceive or imagine any other motive for the resolution except to further strengthen the power of the Executive—a power already so vast as to threaten the free exercise of concurrent powers of the government and which required only a subservient Congress to render it absolute and imperial.

Messrs. Withers and Randolph opposed the resolution.

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. WHYTE offered as a substitute for the resolution proposed by Mr. Anthony on Saturday the following:

Resolved, That the action of the President, in the use of the army of the United States to enforce an unwarrantable, ex parte and private order of Judge Durell issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana in installing and upholding as the Executive of the government of that State Wm. Pitt Kellogg, who was not elected to that office by the people, in forcibly reinstating the said Kellogg in said office of governor after he had surrended possession of the same, in permitting without censure or rebuke United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, and thus destroying the organization of that body is contrary to the spirit of Republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Thurman, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1875.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the Louisiana resolution.

SPEECH OF MR. WALLACE.

He was followed by Mr. Wallace in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation to military interference in Louisiana. He said: The action on the part of Congress towards the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It was like building a wall around the southern portion of this Republic and thus destroying the markets of the North; In his own great State of Pennsylvania, the coal, iron and lumber laid in piles in mines and at furnaces and at saw-mills. The busy industry of Lehigh and Schuylkill were no longer heard, and now the people were becoming convinced that this prostration was largely due to Federal bayonets in the South and the violations of the rights of the people there by the Federal government. The people of the North now ask that the people of the South be allowed to control their own affairs. Give them power to grow rich. Take away Federal bayonets from the throats of the people of the South and restore prosperity to the land.

REMARKS OF MR. THURMAN.

Mr. THURMAN said this resolution brought forward by the chairman of the caucus (Anthony) used the whitewash brush very freely upon the President. This was a new doctrine approving of the President in enforcing the laws of the United States. Suppose he did enforce the law, it was his sworn duty to do so; those who voted for this resolution voted in effect that Kellogg was the lawful Governor of Louisiana and the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State. How any man not believing Kellogg to be Governor and not believing the Legislature which elected Pinchback to be the legal Legislature of the State could vote for the resolution was beyond his comprehension. Some of the Senators on the other side might think it would elect the next President, but he (Thurman) thought it the thinnest gruel ever poured down the throat of a sick patient.

Mr. WHYTE modified his amendment offered yesterday so as to read:

Resolved, That the use of the army of the United States to force an unwarrantable and void order of Judge Durell issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana and the employment of the United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, are contrary to the spirit of Republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States.

The question being on the above amendment it was rejected—Yeas, 22; nays, 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West and Windom—33.

A PROVISO OFFERED.

The question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Anthony to the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Thurman offered the following as a proviso to the resolution:

Provided that nothing herein contained is meant to affirm that said Kellogg is de jure Governor of Louisiana.

THE PROVISO REJECTED.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 33, Mr. Hamilton (Texas) being the only Republican who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

THURMAN UNDAUNTED OFFERS ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN then submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Anthony:

Provided, that nothing herein contained is meant to assume that the body of men that elected P. B. S. Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

STILL ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN then offered the following as an amendment:

Provided that nothing herein contained is meant to approve of interference by the United States troops in the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the fourth of January last. Rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 32.

ANTHONY'S RESOLUTION AGREED TO.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr Anthony as a substitute for that of Freilnghuysen it was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 23 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West and Windom—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Gordon, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—23.

Messrs. Hamlin, Conover, Oglesby and Cameron of Penna. who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Messrs. Merrimon, Johnston, McDonald and Ransom who would have voted in the negative.

The question then being on adopting the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen as amended by that of Mr. Anthony it was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 24.

The resolution as passed reads as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which Kellogg is Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State is approved.

The Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, Contingent Expenses of the Senate and Printing were authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the Senate went into executive session immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

At five o'clock, while the Senate was still in executive session, Mr. Howe submitted the following:

Resolved, that a committee, consisting of two Senators, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs Howe and Bayard were appointed as a committee.

Mr. COOPER submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby are tendered to Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the courtesy and impartiality which he has presided over their deliberations. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. RANSOM submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to the Hon. Henry Wilson, for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over their deliberations. Unanimously agreed to.

At 5:30, the committee appointed to wait upon the President returned, and Mr. Howe reported that the President replied he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the resolution submitted by him on Monday last providing for the final adjournment of the Senate and moved to amend by inserting 5:45 P. M., March 24th. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The hour of 5:45 having arrived the President pro tempore (Ferry, Mich.) said: Senators—In declaring the order of the Senate, permit me to thank you for the kind terms in which you have formally tendered me your approval. Grateful for your uniform support and courtesy, and hoping that you may reach your several homes in safety, and all be permitted to return again in December next with reinvigorated health and strength, I now declare the special session of the Senate of the XLIVth Congress adjourned *sine die*

THE GREAT TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Bessie Turner resumed the stand and testified: I first visited Mr. Beecher on December 1st, 1870; I had not before that told Beecher of Tilton's visits to my room, but this was the occasion of my visit there before going to Steubenville; Mr. and Mrs. Tilton sent me to boarding school; Mr. Tilton first told me of his wife's and his intention to send me to boarding school one Sunday afternoon in his study; Mrs. Tilton also spoke to me about going away, but nothing was ever said about my going away in connection with stories against Beecher.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This closed the direct examination, and the cross-examination was commenced: I went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in July or August, 1864; I was there off and on for ten years; I left them several times and came back again; it was in the spring of 1868 that

TILTON VISITED MY BED ROOM

the first time and the second occasion was in 1869; this was after my return from Dows' house; Mr. Greeley was at Tilton's and spent two or three weeks there that Summer; I had no trouble with Mrs. Dows or made any trouble in that family; I remember once while cutting out my dress being reproved for not occupying my time in sewing; was not taken to task for falsehoods there; Mrs. Dows gave me permission to go and see Mrs. Tilton on one occasion, but do not know whether I returned again or not.

The usual recess was here taken.

After recess Miss Turner resumed her testimony: The second visit of Tilton to my room was in 1869 and the first in 1868, in the Summer; at the latter time, my impression is that Mrs. Tilton was absent from home; I was sleeping alone in the second story front bedroom; Mrs. Tilton sometimes slept in the front part and other times the back part of the house; I do not remember where the children slept then; at that time I was lying there, Tilton came in to bid me good night, and he stroked my hair and remarked how soft it was; he put his hand on my neck; I removed it and he said "Why, Bessie, darling, how modest you are;" he said people in the best classes of society generally gave such caresses—in the best society, that even ministers gave them; I told him that I did not care what people in the best society did; he talked to me about marriage and affinities, and asked me to allow him to love and caress me, and that no harm should happen to me; I thought this conversation on his part was very strange; I was then about seventeen years of age; I was not shocked; I studied over his language as I did not know what he meant; I was angry when he put his hand on my neck; I had up to this time been very much attached to Mrs. Tilton, but do not think I told her then of that occurrence; I remember him distinctly saying, "Why, Bessie, dear, how painfully modest you are;" I did not know what he meant by affinities and physical expressions of love; in the summer of 1874 I was on a visit to some friends in Pittsburgh, Pa., and came on to Brooklyn in August; while here I went before the Church Committee and testified before them; I spoke to them of two occasions on which Tilton visited my room; the question was put to me, did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your ruin, and I answered, yes; he did on two occasions; I think I told the committee that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticella on one of these occasions; I think it was in December and not in November that I told the story; I told this story to let the people know he was a bad man; I told the story for Mrs. Tilton's sake as she was blamed for being bad to him, and I wished to correct this impression; no person suggested that I should tell this story, nor did Mrs. Morse instruct me to tell it; I did not tell Mrs. Morse I was going to tell this story; I told Mrs. Putnam before telling other persons but not the whole matter; I told Mrs. Bradshaw about his

KNOCKING ME DOWN

and how he acted and his treatment of Mrs. Tilton; I told her that he tried to ruin me; I did not tell her the details; I did not tell any of these parties the story; substantially, I only told Mrs. Putnam that he attempted to ruin me; I have told the story substantially to a stenographer, Mr. Sherman and Judge Porter; this was the last week, but before that I think I told some of the particulars to Mrs. Ovington; I told her all the details of it; I never said a word to Mrs. Bradshaw or any person about the charges made by Tilton against his wife and Beecher; I do not remember whether I said anything before the Committee about it; I may have said something about it; I think I stated that Tilton said that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher; I think I told them Tilton had told me this the very day after my return from Marietta.

On the 14th of December, I think, I first went in the morning to Mr. Beecher, and told him; I then told Mrs. Morse; I do not recollect saying to any of these parties that Mrs. Tilton should get a divorce from Tilton; I spoke of Tilton's treatment of his wife and of her always crying; I saw Mr. Richards at the Evening Post office; he is a brother of Mrs. Tilton; I told him the story about Tilton and myself; this was on the 14th of December; I remember it because on the evening before, the 13th, Mrs. Morse was sent for; I do not remember when talking to Mrs. Bradshaw that she made an entry of it in her diary; I never told Mrs. Bradshaw Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with committing adultery with Mr. Beecher; I think I told her that I had repeated the story about Mr. Tilton and myself to these other parties; I told the committee on two occasions Tilton had attempted my ruin; I did not happen to think of the details of this second attempt when before them; I told the committee that when he came a second time, I went to my room and locked the door; I think that is the way I told it to the committee.

The Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 24—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed at the usual hour this morning, when Bessie Turner's cross-examination was resumed and continued until recess, when it was concluded. It was merely a rehash of what has already been brought out.

After recess her re-direct examination was begun by Mr. Porter. The witness replied: I was teaching school at Beaver. This was all Mr. Porter had to ask.

To Mr. Fullerton—The witness said she had to leave there because of the notoriety she had obtained in connection with the scandal.

Here Bessie was allowed to leave the stand.

GEO. L. PERKINS SWORN.

The defense then called George L. Perkins. He testified: I live at Norwich, Conn.; I saw Beecher about the first of June 1873, in a train of the Boston and Albany Railroad; the train left New York at eight o'clock and reached Boston about five in the afternoon; Mrs. Beecher was with him seated in the train; I think it was on the 4th of June I saw Beecher in the cars.

A LAWYER TESTIFIES.

George S. Sedgewick testified: I am a lawyer, having my office at No. 7 Pine street; I was a clerk in the District Attorney's office in 1869 and '70, and was an assistant in the United States Attorney's office in 1873; I was in office at the time of the Woodhull and Claflin case; I knew them before that; I saw the procession in honor of Rossel on December 17th, 1871; I knew Tilton by sight at that time; I saw Mr. Tilton, Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull then; he was marching between them and I think carried a banner; the ladies, I think, carried the tassels.

Cecil Campbell Higgins testified: I am a New York lawyer; I saw the procession for the Commune in New York; I knew Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin and Mr. Tilton; I saw all of them in a carriage in the procession.

John C. Southwick testified: I reside in New York and am a partner of Jackson S. Schultz; I knew Franklin Woodruff about sixteen years and Tilton about twenty years; in the early part of 1871 he applied to me to help him in the Golden Age enterprise; Woodruff was with him when he came in, and Woodruff said "John, I wish you to help Mr. Tilton and loan him $1,500;" I said that I would loan the money if Mr. Schultz would; Tilton made out a plan for carrying on the paper; the first number came out in March 1st, 1871; Schultz and I subscribed $1,500 each; I met Tilton after the publication of

WOODHULL'S BIOGRAPHY,

and spoke to him about it; he said he had known Mrs. Woodhull for a long time, and that she was a fine woman; he gloried in having written her life; he said and asked me what Schultz and Woodruff or myself knew about her: I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal; I met Tilton after it; he said he could not deny it; it was a wheel within a wheel; I asked him if there was a word of truth in the story that Beecher had committed adultery with his wife, and he said there was not a word of truth in it; he also denied that Moulton had put a pistol to Beecher's head; I saw Tilton on the 1st of January, 1873, at Moulton's house; I was speaking of Beecher's speech at the New England Society and Tilton came in and stated that he understood that my partner had called him a blackmailer; he said that Beecher would write Schultz a letter, and he would retract this expression; I said I thought not, for Schultz would not call any person by that name without proof for it.

All the above witnesses except the last one were cross-examined, but no new points were developed.

The Court adjourned.

OHIO NEWS.

A TRAMP carried the small-pox to New Philadelphia.

MEDINA county is to have a $2500 fireproof vault for records and valuable papers.

SPRINGFIELD has bought a lot upon which to erect a city hall, and paid $37,500 therefor.

HARRY MCCANN, a youthful son of Mr. T. McCann, of Steubenville, drew $5,320 in the Louisville lottery.

A LAW has been passed authorizing township treasurers to collect special assessments for free turnpikes.

PETITIONS are in circulation for a daily mail between Wheeling and Cadiz, via Bridgeport, Colerain, Pleasant Grove, Harrisville and Georgetown.

THE Newark Board of Education have resolved on compulsory vaccination. The small-pox is so bad in Columbus that this precaution is deemed necessary.

THE Shelby News says: Sharon township is out of debt, and has about $1,000 on hands left over. No levy will be required this year. The bonds for the town hall are all paid.

AN agreement has been signed by about 140 ladies and gentlement, in Carrollton and vicinity, pledging themselves to prosecute all persons selling liquor, in that village contrary to law.

AT Elyria, Luke Comins, a bachelor forty-five years old, was arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 for committing a rape on Kitty McGuire, a girl nine years old, both of Elyria.

MESSRS LUDLOW & RODGERS of Springfield, received on Tuesday orders for their popular grain drill the "Superior," from Germany and Italy. They contemplate paying a large degree of attention hereafter to the foreign trade.

THE project of building a rolling mill at some point near Fairport, Lake county, O., is being pushed forward by those interested, and at present it seems to be certain that the enterprise will be successfully established during the coming season.

THE Zanesville Courier says J. W. Carter glass manufacturer of that city, has now in his employ seventy-five men, consumes 60,000 bushels of coal a year, 700 tons of sand, 300 tons soda ash, 250 tons me, and over 150,000 feet of lumber.

MRS. SARAH MANN residing in Franklin township, Morrow county died recently at the advanced age of ninety years. She emigrated from Bedford county Pa., to Morrow county sixty-one years ago, and was the mother of fourteen children, thirteen of whom are still living.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR —THE NEXT SESSION TO BE HELD AT CANTON, OHIO, IN OCTOBER NEXT.

The Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, which had been in session at Alliance, O., for some days past, Tuesday closed its session to meet at Canton, O., in October next, with the First Church, Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor. The propoposition to change the time of meeting from March to some more favorable month has been before the Conference for several years. The appointments for the ensuing year were announced before the adjournment as follows:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—J. A. MILLER, PRESIDING ELDER.

Pittsburgh, Liberty street—R. T. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Ames and St. Paul's—J. H. Rodgers.
Pittsburgh, Main street—J. L. Deens.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Chartiers—S. H. Cravens, L. H. Eaton.
Knowlson and Banksville—J. E. Wright
Florence and Noblestown—M. S. Kendig.
Tucker's and Holliday's Cove—A. V. Galbraith
Washington—H. L. Chapman.
Georgetown—T. F. Pershing, E. M. Taylor.
Wellsburg—J. Gledhill.
Franklin—J. F. Huddleston.
Cannonsburg—W. F. Conner.
Independence—G. B. Hudson.
Claysville—W. C. Cummings.
Peter's Creek—M. M. Sweeney.
Pine Run—C. M. Westlake.
Mt. Washington—C. Hamilton.
Allentown—To be supplied.
Phillipsburgh—D. N. Stafford.
Shoustown—To be supplied.
A. L. Long, Prof. Robert's College, Constantinople.
M. C. Harris—Missionary to Japan.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. MILLER, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel—M. W. Dallas.
Pittsburgh, Trinity—W. P. Turner.
Pittsburgh, Carson street—R. Morrow.
Pittsburgh, Bingham street—J. W. Baker.
Pittsburgh, Walton Church—J. Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—T. N. Boyle.
Monongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansel.
Bentleyville—E. B. Griffin.
California—O. S. Bachtel.
Beallsville—J. Mansel.
Fayette City and Little Red Stone—J. Meecham.
Redstone—T. Patterson.
Hillsboro—C. McCaslin.
Carmichaels—J. Huston.
Waynesburg—R. J. White.
Fairal—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—J. E. Williams.
Greensburg—To be supplied by J. M. Husted.
Greenfield—To be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—L. R. BEACOM, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Smithfield Street—A. W. Butts.
Pittsburgh, Centenary—L. Paine.
Braddock's Field—T. H. Wilkinson.
Port Perry—W. W. Roup.
McKeesport—W. B. Watkins.
Elizabeth—C. W. Miller.
Rossgraver—S. G. Miller.
Bellevernon—M. McK Garrett.
Brownsville—W. A Stuart.
Bridgeport—J. C. Castle.
Uniontown—J. J. Moffit.
Connellsville—J. F. Jones.
West Newton—W. Darby.
Mt. Pleasant—M. B Pugh.
Dawson—H. Appleton.
Jacobs Creek—A. P. Leonard.
Addison—D. J. Davis.
Ligonier—S. Wakefield.
Unity—A. Scott, one to be supplied by G. F. Arnold.
Somerset—J. B. Taylor.
Dravo and Greenock—J. C. High.
Donegal—E. M. Williams.
Confluence—To be supplied by O. A. Grenum.
Fayette Circuit—M. D. Lichliter.
Falls City—To be supplied by —— Silbaugh.
Meyersdale—S. W. Davis.
J. Horner, Agent and Member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—A. J. ENDSLEY, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Butler street—S. P. Woolf.
Pittsburgh, Fifth avenue—W. D. Slease.
Pittsburgh, Emory—S. M. Vernon.
Pittsburgh, Oakland—W. D. Stevens.
Pittsburgh, Homewood—W. P. Blackburn.
Pittsburgh, Wilkinsburg—D. M. Hollister.
McMaster—M. J. Montgomery.
Irwin—D. A. McCready.
Circleville—J. N. Perching.
Penn—J. J. Hays.
Greensburg—J. P. Core.
Latrobe—J. T. Riley.
New Derry—J. H. Henry.
Blairsville—S. F. Lauck.
Homer and Black Lick—A. C. Johnson.
New Florence—J. S. Wakefield.
Armaugh—J. W. McIntyre.
Johnstown—H. C. Beacom.
Coopersdale—S. Keebler.
Wesley Chapel—J. McGrew.
Livermore—G. Crook.
Carpenter and Newton—W. Davis, supply.
Coketown—D. K. Stevenson.
Mechanicstown—W. Johnson, supply by W. W. Weaver.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICTS—R. L. MILKER P. E.

Pittsburgh, Christ Church—B. F. Brooke.
Pittsburgh, City Mission—A. H. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Centenary—E. Williams.
Tarentum—J. Conner.
Bethel—R. Cartwright.
Union and Emory—B. F. Thomas.
Springdale—G. W. Cranage.
Freeport—N. P. Kerr.
Harmony—J. W. Miles.
Butler—J. J. McIlyar.
Kittanning—M. J. Sleppy.
Indiana—J. A. Danks.
Dayton—J. B. Gray.
Marchland—J. B. Uber.
Plumville—To be supplied.
Apollo—E. D. Holtz.
Sandy Creek—F. W. Vertican.
Murraysville—G. Orbin.
Smithport—To be supplied.
Brownsdale—N. Davis.
Leechburg—M. M. Eaton.
Knox—T. C. Hatfield.
Elderton—To be supplied.
W. Long, Chaplain of Bethel and T. M. Home, member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College, member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
L. H. Bugbee, President Allegheny College, member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—S. H. NESBITT, P. E.

Allegheny South Common—I. N Baird.
Allegheny Arch Street—L. McGuire.
Allegheny North avenue—E. B Snyder.
Allegheny Simpson Chapel—Supplied by S. M. Bell.
Allegheny Wood's Run—J. McCarty.
Salem and Franklin—J. W. Kessler.
Bellevue—S. T Mitchell.
Glendale and Blackburn—J. M. Swan.
Sewickley—A. L Petty.
Freedom—C. H Edwards.
Rochester—D. L. Dempsey.
Bridgewater—A. B Castle.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
New Brighton—E. M. Wood.
Beaver Falls—T. Finley.
Concord and Unionvill—R. S. Ross.
New Galilee—J. W. Righter.
Enon Valley—J G Gogley.
Columbiana—J. Z. Moore.
Leetonia—M. J. Ingram.
Franklin Square—R. Jordan.
Salem J Grant.
R T. Taylor, Pres't Beaver Femal College, and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT—WM. CON, P. E.

Canton First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton Second Church—E. Ellison.
Massillon—J M Carr.
Greentown—H. W Steawart.
Marlboro—A E Ward.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—S. Y. Kennedy.
Damascoville—A. J Lane.
New Lisbon—A. E Chapman.
Elkton—W. Bedall.
Hanoverton—E. B. Webster.
Salineville—G. W. Johnson.
Minerva—C B Hethorn.
Carrollton—W L. Dixon.
Mechanicstown—J. A Hunter.
Malvern—J. D. Leggett.
Waynesburg—J. E. Hollister.
Sandyville—J. A. Wright.
New Cumberland—F. S. Swaney.
Wm. Hunter, editor Advocate and member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.
H. D. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary of Mt. Union College and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.
O. N. Hartshorn, President Mt. Union College and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—J. S. BRACKEN, P. E.

Steubenville, Kramer—J. R. Mills.
Steubenville, Hamline—I. A. Pierce.
Steubenville, Findley and Mingo—To be supplied.
Steubenville, Thompson—L. H. Stewart.
Wellsville—J. H Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—E. Hingely.
Richmond—W. K. Brown.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Wintersville—J. R. Keys.
Smithville—T. Storer.
Bloomfield—S Lane.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Leesburg—T. J. Kurtz.
Scio—J. Stephens.
Hammondsville and Irondale—To be supplied.
East Springfield—I. S. Winters.
Smith's Ferry—J. L Steffy.
Unionport—J. H. Ekey.
Sloans—J. R. Roller.
Warrenton—To be supplied.
Bowerstown—R. S. Hogue.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT—JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.

Cambridge—J. H. Conk

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted Tuesday night by Mr. Frelinghuysen, approving of the action heretofore taken by the President in protecting Louisiana from domestic violence, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing State government.

Mr. BAYARD raised a point of order that the effect of the resolution was legislation, and therefore not in order at this special session of the Senate.

Before discussion upon the resolution was commenced, Mr. Anthony said it was not the intention of the Senators on his side of the chamber to discuss this matter, and with all due respect to the ingenuity of Senators on the other side he did not think they could say anything new in regard to Louisiana; therefore he did not think there need be any trouble about voting upon it and having a final adjournment to-day.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION TAKEN UP.

After some debate, a vote was taken on the resolution, which was carried as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer and West—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Florida), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White and Withers 24

Messrs. Cameron (Penn'a), Hamlin, Sargent and Windom who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Ransom, Merrimon, Dennis and Johnston (Va.), who would have voted in the negative.

Those not voting and not announced as paired were Messrs. Alcorn, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry (Conn.), Goldthwaite, McDonald, Paddock, Wadleigh and Wright.

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted a substitute agreed upon in the caucus for the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved.

Mr. THURMAN said he wanted time to look into this resolution, and it was evident now that the session would be prolonged till next week. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. Rejected—yeas, 22, nays 33.

Mr. WHYTE said the resolution was a twin to that for the admission of Pinchback, recently postponed till next December. He moved the resolution be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 30; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—24.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer and West—30.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. Randolph, a recess was taken from 4:50 till 6 o'clock. Mr. Randolph saying his sole object in making the motion for a recess was that the Senators on his side of the chamber might have an opportunity for conference.

While Mr. Bayard was speaking, noted above, nearly every seat on the Republican side was vacant, the Republican Senators having concluded to give the Democrats a monopoly of time to be used for speeches.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, Mr. Bayard resumed his speech and at 6:15 yielded to Mr. Cooper, who moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 28.

Mr. BAYARD then continued his speech to the close, when Mr. Maxey took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Anthony.

Before concluding, at 8 o'clock he yielded to Mr. McDonald for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired if the Senator (McDonald) could name any time when a vote could be taken, if the Senate should agree now to adjourn.

Mr. M'DONALD replied he could not.

Mr. EATON said while the Senators on his side of the chamber had not arrived at any conclusion as to the day when a vote could be taken, he would say candidly that in his judgment if the Senate would adjourn at a reasonable hour this evening a vote would be reached just as soon as if the session should be continued.

Mr SHERMAN said it was a matter of vital importance to the Senators on both sides of the chamber to know when the Senate would adjourn. They had made engagements and wanted to go to their homes. If the Senators on the Democratic side would say when they would close the debate, he had no doubt the majority would agree to it. It seemed to him Tuesday next might be fixed upon for final adjournment.

Mr. BAYARD said he had no idea that anything but the most usual and ordinary disposition of this resolution would be attempted by Senators on his side of the chamber. If, when the resolution was brought in this morning, the usual course had been taken and an order made to have it printed and lay over as usual, he had no doubt that on Monday or Tuesday speeches would have been brief and not dilatory to any extent. The reason it took him so long was on account of want of time for preparation.

EFFORT MADE TO FIX THE TIME OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

After further discussion, Mr. Whyte offered a resolution authorizing the President pro tempore to declare the Senate adjourned sine die on Thursday next at noon.

Mr LOGAN (soto voce)—Not much!

Mr. CONKLING called for the regular order, and a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. McDonald to adjourn. Rejected—Yeas, 20, nays, 25.

Mr. ANTHONY said the majority proposed to give all the time for discussion to the other side, and if the Senator on that side would fix a time for taking a vote, they might adjourn when they pleased.

Mr. MAXEY then resumed his remarks and closed by saying the resolution now before the Senate was a twin brother to the Pinchback resolution and should be postponed with it.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the substitute by striking out the word "approve," and stated it was his intention to insert the word "disapprove," if the amendment to strike out should be agreed to, so that the resolution should disapprove of the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, etc. Rejected—Yeas, 16; nays, 25.

Mr. KERNAN then took the floor and was followed by Mr. Eaton, who yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—Ayes, 20; noes, 24—when he continued his speech till ten o'clock, at which time McCreery renewed the motion to adjourn.

In making the motion Mr. McCreery said the majority might sit this resolution out Tuesday night.

Mr. ANTHONY inquired if the Senator was authorized to make that agreement.

Mr. McCREERY said so far as he was concerned he was willing.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) said it had been repeatedly asserted that Democratic Senators did not desire to make any factious opposition, but their word had not been taken, and that fact would justify them in resorting to factious opposition if they thought proper, though he did not say they would make such opposition.

Mr. ANTHONY said if the Senators on the other side would agree to take a vote on Wednesday, the Senators on his side would agree to adjournment now.

Mr. BAYARD said he hoped the vote would not be postponed half so long as the time named, but Democratic Senators would not bind themselves.

The motion of McCreery to adjourn was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 26.

ANDY JOHNSON GETS THE FLOOR.

Mr. EATON then resumed, and concluded at ten minutes past eleven, when Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) obtained the floor.

Mr. ANTHONY said if the Senator did not desire to proceed with his remarks to-night, he would make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that he was not anxious to go on to-night, and would yield for a motion to adjourn and speak on Monday.

At the request of Mr. Logan, Mr. Anthony modified his motion so as to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 11:20, the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE—THE OXFORD CREW THE WINNER.

LONDON, March 20.—At the boat race spectators were unprecedentedly numerous, and included many persons of rank and distinction. The weather was favorable, though it was cold. The betting during the morning was three to one on the Oxford.

When the boats took water, the Cambridge crew rowed a quicker stroke than their opponents, and led them to Crabtree one mile and two furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew made a spurt and drew up level with the Cantabs and at Hammersmith's bridge, four furlongs further on, was a length ahead. At Barne's Terrace, five furlongs from the stake boat, the dark blues were six lengths ahead. From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly widened and the Oxford's came in winner by ten lengths amid deafening shouts of the friends of the crew. The Cambridge boat was badly steered throughout the race.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

The time of the winners of the University boat race yesterday was officially announced as 22 minutes and 2 seconds.

THE GREAT REVIVALISTS.

Moody and Sankey have discontinued the ticket system of admission to Agricultural Hall, because the persons receiving tickets frequently sold them.

LONDON, March 21,—Moody and Sankey preached this morning, afternoon and evening at Agricultural Hall. At the meetings, the audience numbered respectively 16,000, 14,000 and 19,000. There was some confusion in consequence of the vast crowds in and around the hall especially in the evening.

A FENIAN MEETING.

The Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park and it is estimated that 30,000 people were gathered.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of Fenian prisoners, condemning coercive laws in Ireland and condoling with the family of John Mitchell.

The annual meeting of vessel owners and agents of the association was held in Chicago on Saturday. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. C. Finney; Vice President, C. J. Magill; Secretary, John M. Long; Treasurer, H. S. Halsted. Commissions continue at the rate of seventy five cents per one thousand bushels of wheat capacity.

THE NEW LICENSE BILL.

AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The following is the text of the bill relating to the sale of liquors, as passed by the Senate and House at Harrisburg:

REPEAL OF LOCAL OPTION.

An act to repeal an act to permit voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE COURT.

SEC. 2. That licenses for sale of liquors, where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said Court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel; provided, that for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third or any earlier session of said Court.

LICENSE FEES.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county as follows, to wit: All cases where the classification shall be ten thousand dollars or more shall constitute the first class, and pay seven hundred dollars; where the classification shall be eight thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the second class, and shall pay four hundred dollars; where the classification shall be six thousand dollars, and not more than eight thousand dollars, the third class, and shall pay two hundred dollars; where the classification shall be four thousand, and not more than six thousand dollars, the fourth class, and shall pay one hundred dollars; where the classification shall be less than four thousand dollars, the fifth class, and shall pay fifty dollars; provided, that no license shall be less than fifty dollars. And provided further: That any person licensed the present, or any portion of any portion of a year, shall pay a pro rata share of the license fee, and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year. And provided further: That no license for bottles shall be less than fifty dollars.

PENALTIES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 4. That any sale made of vinous spirituous malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand convicted until the sentence of the Court is complied with, not exceeding ninety days; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year; and if licensed shall in lieu of imprisonment forfeit his bond and said license and be incapacitated from receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter; and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary or mineral or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewd liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the same conviction and punishment as unlicensed offenders.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Court, Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award said fines or penalties, as well as proceeds of all forfeited bonds as to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships, shall make return of retailers of liquors; and in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of every such constable, at each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of their respective counties, to make return on oath or affirmation whether, within his knowledge there is any unlicensed place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of all said courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known in writing with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of the witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be the duty to make return thereof, on oath, or affirmation, to the court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subjected to its penalties.

TAVERN KEEPERS LIABLE IN DAMAGES.

SEC. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the persons having such habit. If the person so notified, at any time within twelve months after such notice, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the Court or Judge as damages. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, notwithstanding her coverture, and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his executor or administrator, without limit as to damages.

PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

SEC. 8. No person or persons, non-residents of this Commonwealth, shall engage in selling, trading or vending intoxicating liquor: and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in vending trading or contracting in any manner whatsoever in intoxicating liquor within the limits of this Commonwealth.

BONDS FROM TAVERN-KEEPERS.

SEC. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act, may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given and received by the respective parties thereto. Provided, the sureties to be released from such or any bond shall bear no risk pending thereon. In the event of canceling any bond and the releasing of the sureties, the principal shall provide acceptable substitutes if he desires to continue the business otherwise his license shall be immediately revoked.

SEC. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person, until he shall have executed a bond to the Commonwealth in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the court granting such license, conditioned to pay all damages which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act, and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act or any other law of this Commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks; and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

SUNDAYS AND ELECTION DAYS.

SEC. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person with or without license to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

SCOPE OF THE LAW.

SEC. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated, and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having special prohibitory laws.

THE ITALIAN SHOOTING.

INQUEST YESTERDAY—THE JURY DECLARE THE SHOOTING ACCIDENTAL—GAUTELLI RELEASED.

(From The Daily Post, March 20.)

Coroner McCallin yesterday morning proceeded with the inquest on the shooting of the Italian Giovani Descatzi, on Liberty street on Monday evening last. The following persons composed the jury: Wm. Griffin, W. H. Glenn, James McElwain, Joseph Cupples and James L. Williams. Fred. Maggi was selected as interpreter but objections were made to him on the ground that he held an opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of Louis Monteverdi and Antonio Guatelli, the Italians who were supposed by some to have been intentionally guilty of the death wound, and P. C. Celli was substituted.

The more important testimony was interpreted as follows:

Louis Monteverdi, sworn—Was at his stand at his stand at the postoffice when Antonio invited him to take a walk; went over towards the depot; only stood a few moments, stopped at a store there; it was about 8:30 o'clock; one of the men who kept the stand was named "Loui;" it was at Savage's old place; went over to the switch on the corner, then crossed the street to where the shooting occurred; when he got there said "balloa John;" the man who kept the saloon said he bought a nice revolver to-day; said it was a very small one and asked how much did you give; the reply was "$3;" he gave the pistol to Antonio, who looked at it and remarked it was very small; as he was looking at it, it went off; it was not in my hands at all; after it went off the deceased fell; after the discharge the man who had the revolver in his hand ran; they were facing each other at the time; about two feet apart.

The cross-examination developed nothing new except that he thought the shooting accidental and the deceased was on friendly terms with Descatzi.

Mr. De Marchi testified as follows: Was at the stand about eight o'clock, when a little girl said, "come down, mother wants you;" she said Antonio was there and thinks he has killed a man; went down; saw Antonio crying; he said, 'O! my God, I think I have done mischief—killed a man, he said it was accidental; he said they were examining the revolver, went to cock it—he said it went off, and Descatzi dropped; I got scared, and dropped the revolver. He said it was accidental, and I advised him him to give himself up, I told him if if it was done purposely I wanted to have nothing to do with him; he said again it was accidental; then went to see Mr. Montooth, who advised him to give himself up; he said if "I was only shot;" he didn't know how it occurred further than this; did not say what he paid for it. The cross-examination developed nothing additional.

Michael Long, sworn—I sold a revolver to the man shot at the depot; he bought it for $4, $1 cash; there were two shots in the revolver and I wanted to take them out and he said "never mind;" I never shot it off; he did not tell me what he wanted it for. it was a common "seven shooter;" it was a little rusty, never saw it since.

District Attorney Montooth and several others testified, but their testimony was of not much importance, except that Montooth related how Gautelli had delivered himself into custody.

The interpretation was sworn to by Maggi as correct, and the jury without any hesitation, returned a verdict that the shooting of the deceased was accidental. The accused were consequently released from custody.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

C. H. Brown was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in jail for larceny.

Wm. B. Hanlon for misdemeanor under the livery act received a similiar sentence.

At half past nine o'clock the jury in the Murry case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. His confederate, Myers was then brought into Court but objected to having his case begun before to-day, owing to the absence of his counsel, Mr. Moreland. The Court however ordered a jury to be impanneled. This was accomplished at half past one o'clock P. M. at which time Court adjourned until this morning, when the case will proceed.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Barkley vs. Theodore Tobias, verdict for plaintiff for $160. This was an action to recover a commission.

Scharnke & Will vs. Charles Stafford, Action for goods sold. Jury out.

Columbus Coleman vs. Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. Action to recover on a contract. Verdict for defendant.

Nation Trust Company, for use of Receiver, vs. James H Lindsay. Judgment of non-suit was entered.

George Anderson vs. Peter Perchment. Juror withdrawn and the cause continued.

John Munhall vs. Oliver Anderson, surviving James Anderson, late a partner in the firm of Anderson Bros. Action to recover a balance alleged to be due on the sale of a boiler. On trial.

John S. Weaver vs. Adam D. Bahmer. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining a number of execution creditors from interfering with the bankrupt's estate.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made extending the return day of the rule to show cause why the debtors should not be adjudged bankrupt to the 8th prox.

Thomas J. Burchfield et al vs. Geo. I. Hill & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. George B. Hill, C. Hanson Love and J. N. Hill, composing said firm were adjudged bankrupts and the matter referred to Register Harper.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee &c. vs. Melius Ohlman. Rule granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the Court should not direct S. M. Brainard, master, to return the evidence taken before him.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Benjamin Butler was discharged from custody under the insolvent laws.

In the case of John Munhall vs. Oliver Anderson, surviving James Anderson, late his partner, as Anderson Bros., the jury found for plaintiff for $400 40.

The jury were out in the case of John S. Weaver vs. Adam D. Bahmer, previously reported.

Trial list No. 2 will be taken up to-day.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,030 00 in the case of Alex. Scott vs. Michael Graver.

John Huckenstine vs. Robt. Young, is still on trial.

The case of John F. Cluley vs. John Phillips, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James A. Carothers, of Butler county, and John A. Carothers, of Pittsburgh, filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The usual orders were made.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The day was occupied by the trial of Myers as an accessory to the murder of Gotthart Wahl. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Conrad Stern, the bond of the assignee was approved and filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Old and wife to James L. Old, and John Kirkpatrick, Ormsby Phillips and C. W. Anshutz were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of Allen and William Means to W. F. Trimble, the report of appaisers was presented and confirmed nisi.

In the divorce case of Emily M. Kerr vs. Wm. A. Kerr, Winfield S. Wilson, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony. The same gentleman was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of Louisia Garrison vs. George W. Garrison.

In the matter of Miller et al vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed to take testimony.

The petition of the Presbyterian Association of Homestead for a charter of incorporation, was granted and charter ordered to be recorded.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The argument in the case of Jacob H. Walter vs. Mayor McCarthy on a mandamus to compel the latter to sign a warrant for money alleged to be due on a contract was posponed on account of there not being a full bench present. Walter has filed a demurrer to McCarthy's answer to the mandamus.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of H. B Nease to C. F. Ingham for the benefit of creditors, Thomas Neely and James Campbell were appointed appraisers.

In the equity case of Alexander F. Barton et al. vs William H. Mechling, et al.; a petition for winding up the affairs of the International bank, an argument of counsel was had, and it was ordered by the Court that said bank be dissolved, and John McGregor be appointed receiver. The receiver is authorized to take charge and control the affairs in the settlement and is required to give bonds in the sum of $75,000.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts. Titusville. The report of Register Shaffer, on the petition of A. W. Barry, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for bankrupts, presented, confirmed and the clerk directed to pay the solicifor for said Barry the sum allowed for services for the bankrupts, and to the assignee the balance of the fund, the amount paid said debtor to be charged against the separate estate of M. Augustus Perry.

McCombs, Ullman & Co., et al,, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against C. H. Baugher & Co., debtors, of Myerdale, Somerset county.

Wm. McClelland, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

James M. Lambing, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The creditors having chosen Robert P. Crawford, of Parnassus, Westmoreland county, as assignee, the same was approved.

George H. Stover & Co., of this city were allowed to intervene for their claims against the steamers Leopard and Little Giant.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

E. A. L. Roberts against Gotham Bros. A motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from intringing on a torpedo patent, was argued by Messrs Bakewell, and Harding for plaintiff, and Mr. Shiras contra. The Court reserved its decision.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

MURRAY'S CASE SETTLED AND MYERS' CASE TO BE BEGUN THIS MORNING.

(From The Daily Post, March 19.)

The jury in the case of Murray, the murderer of Wahl, contrary to all expectation were unable to agree upon a verdict until nine o'clock yesterday morning. The jury stood from the first ten for a verdict of murder in the first degree and two for a verdict of murder in the second degree. It took just eleven hours and forty minutes to overcome the scruples of these two.

THE PRISONER

evinced considerable anxiety and evidently realized his terrible situation. After the verdict was announced and Murray took up his line of march for the jail, his step was rather unsteady. Since the evidence began to come in so pointedly the prisoner has evidently been undergoing a terrible struggle to maintain self-possession. The verdict occasioned no surprise as it was expected.

It is said the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, but why any necessity exists for this move it would be difficult to discover.

Following is a list of the jurors drawn to try Myers' case: John Welsh, E. S. Murray, James O'Neill, E. J. Fleming, Robert Miller, August Rose, David O. Jones, Robert Chessman, Louis Milheizer, J. W. McCabe, John Snodgrass, J. W. Hague.

THE WAHL MURDER.

MYERS FOUND GUILTY IN THE SAME DEGREE AS MURRAY.

The argument of counsel in the case of Frederick Myers, together with the Judge's charge, occupied the Court until after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The jury then retired but returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree, in less than half an hour. The verdict caused some surprise in the minds of some who thought that Myers had been merely an instrument in the hands of Murray. The evidence, however, was clear, and the law so plain that no other verdict except that of acquittal could be returned. Following is the law governing the case:

"All murders which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary shall be deemed murder in the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder in the second degree.

"In the killing by one in the attempt to commit rape, burglary, robbery or arson, the intention is of no consequence, it is murder in the first degree."

Myers received the announcement without any perceptible change in his demeanor.

It is said that both cases will be appealed to the Supreme Court for a rehearing.

TERMINATED FATALLY.

(From The Daily Post, March 19.)

About seven o'clock yesterday morning Giovanni Descatzi, the Italian who was shot on Liberty street on Monday evening, died from the result of his injuries. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death, and impannelled a jury to hold an inquest on the body. As several important witnesses could not be obtained, the inquest was adjourned until this morning. The Coroner investigated the case as far as he was able at the time, and he thinks the death wound was caused by an accidental shot. Further investigation may change his opinion, however, he says.

Drs. Snively and Donnelly made an autopsy, and will submit their testimony to-day. The ball entered the left side of the head, between the eye and ear, passed entirely through the brain, and lodged in the other side of the skull. Gautelli and Monteverdi are still in custody.

KANSAS, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA.

The spring tide of travel westward has fairly set in. Thousands are migrating to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and especially to California. To such, as a cheap and desirable route to destination, we commend the Missouri Pacific Through Line, by way of St. Louis and Kansas City. Call upon or address Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth street, St. Louis, who will cheerfully furnish you correct and complete information, descriptive pamphlets, maps, time tables, &c., for gratuitous distribution.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE

Many times women call upon their family physician, one with dyspepsia, another with palp tation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder, and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large pills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens county, Ohio:

"Dr. R V Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELIAS SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind.:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicines you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs JOHN K. HAMLIN, Odell, Ill.:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines.

FROM ENGLAND.

A FORMER PITTSBURGHER WRITES.

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL,
February 18, 1875.

My Dear Dr. Scott,

278 Penn Avenue.

I write to you, impelled by a feeling of friendship and gratitude. You will remember that in 1863, now twelve years ago, I sat four days under your hands, and had my teeth thoroughly put in order. Several were mere shells, but you filled them with such skill and care, that all are good yet, and have never given me a pain nor an anxious thought. I think that such faithful work is rare in this world and deserves acknowledgment, and therefore write you this, believing that it will gratify you, as it certainly has pleased me to write it. Wishing you, my dear sir, every happiness,

I am yours truly,
CHAS. A. HARDY,
London.

AS THE liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the spring, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action and remove all biliousness. MWS&W

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.

de2 THOS. F STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

de2 MWFD&W4mos.

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FOR 7,000 MEN.

We are NOW offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to reliable and energetic men to act as agents for the sale of our celebrated Family and New No 6 and 7 manufacturing Sewing Machines. For particulars, and choice of Territory, address, AT ONCE,

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

and dealers in French and Enamel'd Glass.

We keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w&S W

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Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses and lowest rates. Cost $100 to $200. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.

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Marble, Granite and Stone Work

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. 15a&W

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above.

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On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mill, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Nos. 38 and 40, Park Way,
ja3-1yrW Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free.

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FOR SALE.

WAGONS FROM $55 TO $500.

Spring and Plain Wagons in every style warranted good at wholesale and retail. Also, every style of Wheelbarrows, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two squares below Suspension Bridge and Allegheny river.

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Hand Drills and Wheel Hoes. Three new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, sooner, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. Is not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents or sample box direct to U. S. WHITTEMORE, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh8-16t-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMIS

HARRISBURG.

Full List of Bills Adopted by the Legislature During this Session.

Special to The Post]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 18, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. The Lieutenant Governor occupied the chair.

The following bills were passed third reading:

House No. 296, to make appropriations for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Bill No. 98. an act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State.

Messrs. Maclay, Rutan, Kerr, Warren and Nagle were appointed on the Joint Committee on the Reading Railroad investigation.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Roebuck was adopted:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, that the eighth joint rule, which prevents the presentation of bills to the Governor for his signature after eight o'clock on the morning of final adjournment, be dispensed with for the purpose of allowing a presentation to His Excellency of the Senate.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. STRANG offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved (if the House concur), That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House, if the House should appoint such a committee, to wait upon his excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly will adjourn this day at twelve o'clock, noon, to meet in an adjoufned annual session on the first Tuesday of January, 1876, and also to ascertain if he has any communication which he desires to lay before the Legislature.

Messrs. Strang, Jones and Wood were appointed such committee on the part of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed:

James Starr, to be Brigadier General of the First Division of National Guards.

Louis Wagner, to be Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of the First Division.

Notaries Public—Wm. M. Claney, Allegheny city; Wm. C. Haus, Mercer; John Fulkwood and Max Schamberg, Pittsburgh.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine passed finally.

THANKS RETURNED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. RUTAN offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered to Hon. John Latta, President, and Hon. George H. Cutler, President pro tem. of the Senate, for the ability, impartiality and uniform courtesy with which they have discharged the duties of the Chair.

REMARKS OF MR. RUTAN.

Mr. RUTAN made an eloquent and impressive address on the above resolution, closing with the following sentiment: Senators, my words and work are done, and asking the pardon of those whom I may have offended, expecting you to believe me when I say I have always been actuated with good intentions, though, perhaps mistaken in causes given offense. I bid you adieu.

REMARK OF MR. CHALFANT.

Mr. CHALFANT, Democrat, followed in a concise and feeling address, which was attentively listened to. He closed as follows: Although we may differ politically, we have reached at this period an oasis, where we can grasp the hand of each other on the altar of friendship, and wish each other well. In conclusion, I bid you all a heartfelt adieu, and may God speed you in all your rightful undertakings.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Rowland, Wood and McAsey.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler and the Lieutenant Governor in a few remarks thanked the Senate for the compliment.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reported that he had no further communication to submit to the Senate.

RUSSELL ERRETT ALSO GETS A VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. DILL offered the following which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Russell Errett, Chief Clerk, for the ability, fidelity and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Dill said: Mr. President, I begin to appreciate that I also am becoming an old member of the Legislature, and these allusions to have like notes of forgotton music with easy force, have opened all cells where memory sleeps, and my heart yields at once to tender emotion. I came into this house in 1870, and have been continued here now four years. In looking around me, I see here three members who were members of the house in 1870—the Senator from Tioga, Mr. Strang; the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Davis; and the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Cooper. When I look back, I can appreciate remarks that were made by the Senator from Beaver, Mr. Rutan. But I will not detain the Senate by these reflections. I desire to say simply a word on the subject of this resolution which I have offered. These resolutions are so usual that they seem to be formal, but I can truly say in regard to this resolution that I think the Chief Clerk of the Senate is entitled to it. I have noticed one peculiarity in regard to the Clerk, and that is his consistent and steady performance of his duty, and I say that the greatest title to public respect by men in public positions is the simple, faithful and steady performance of duty, not in an attempt by one act to attract public attention, or to be seeking it by any extraordinary thing, but a public servant who simply performs his duty faithfully deserves public respect, and I believe that it will never or rarely be withheld. With this view and this idea of the character of the Clerk of this Senate, I can most cheerfully indorse the resolution which I have offered.

Appropriate resolutions were tendered to the minor officers of the Senate.

ELISHA W. DAVIS ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO. TEM.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro. tem.

Mr. JONES nominated Elisha W. Davis.

Mr. ALBRIGHT nominated Andrew H. Dill.

Mr. DAVIS was elected, the vote being as follows: 28 voted for Davis and 18 voted for Dill.

Mr. DAVIS made a lengthy speech returning thanks for the honor conferred, after which Judge Pearson administered the oath of office to the President pro tem. elect.

A VOTE OF THANKS TENDERED THE CLERGYMEN.

The thanks of the Senate were tendered to the clergymen of Harrisburg for their services.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Lieutenant Governor then adjourned the Senate until the first Tuesday of January, 1876.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Spicer to have a warrant drawn in favor of the widow of Wm. H. Fagan, for his pay for the session of 1875, which was carried.

FATE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. CHRISTY called up the Senate resolution that unfinished business shall fall upon adjournment.

The following resolution of the Senate was read:

Resolved (if the House concur), That the following be added as a joint rule of the Senate and House.

Rule 12.—No bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the regular session shall be considered at any adjourned annual session, unless again introduced in regular order.

This resolution was supported by a gentleman in a speech of some length, who wished to commence the next session de novo.

The resolution was opposed on the ground that all local bills would be compelled to be advertised for thirty days again.

An amendment was made to provide that no local bills need be again advertised.

A communication was received from the Senate informing the House that they had appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor, to notify him that the Legislature would adjourn at 12 M.

Mr. VOGDES was in favor of continuing the calendar.

Mr WOLFE was in favor of having bills left in their place and that the resolution would be voted down, claiming that it would hinder good legislation.

Mr. TALLEY wanted to know if there was a gentleman upon the floor of the House in favor of the resolution. The Legislature was elected for a term of years in order to go through and complete the legislation commenced, and this resolution should be voted down. It was brought forward for a purpose to kill some particular bill. The bills that are good will be partly under way, while those that are not, can be speedily negatived. Nearly a month of the first portion of the session was taken up in preliminaries, and scarcely a bill was carried to third reading.

Mr. STOTZER offered a substitute to strike out all the resolution and have an entire new calendar prepared, and continued for the next session.

Mr. CHRISTY was willing that good bills shoul go because with them would go a mass of debris and rubbish that would be a great relief to the people. The people would feel free if they knew that bills were settled, but they did not want this mass of debris hanging over their heads. He rose to a point of order that the substitute was not germane to the question.

The amendment was voted down.

THE RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

Upon the main question, the ayes and nays were called. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 27 to 135.

WHAT DISPOSITION IS TO BE MADE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution was offered that the Resident Clerk be directed to have a report made of all unfinished business upon the files and forwarded to the members as soon as possible, which was carried.

Mr. JACKSON offered a resolution that bills lost and those negatived in committee this session may be read in place and put upon the calendar at the next session in 1876.

Mr. MITCHELL was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. WOLFE thought that the difficulties all arose from the anomalous position in which the House was placed under the new Constitution. He did not apprehend any of the dangers feared by the gentleman from Tioga. It would be perfectly safe to let the bills again be read in place and considered more carefully in proper committees.

Mr. GUNSTER hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. WITHINGTON wanted to know what position a bill passed third reading in the House would stand in.

The SPEAKER said that would be a question for the Senate to determine.

Mr. MITCHELL said this resolution did not apply to any such case. The session is biennial and not annual, and all this question can be settled next year and it is not at all necessary to decide it now.

Mr. WOLFE said the Senate had nothing to say about bills that come to them after they have passed the House. If the Senate refused to pass bills of the House, the House could retaliate vice versa.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) moved that the matter be postponed until the beginning of next session which was carried.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. FAUNCE moved the reconsideration of the Nautical School bill, which was agreed to, and it will lie over until next year.

A Committee on the Reading Railroad Investigation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Losch, Law, Rutter, Salter and Loftus.

Upon motion of Mr. Mitchell all petitions remaining in the hands of members may be endorsed and handed in to the Clerk.

A VOTE OF THANKS TENDERED THE SPEAKER.

Mr. MITCHELL rose to a question of privilege and stated that it was customary upon final adjournment to present some testimonial or other expression of regard to the Speaker of the House, but this is the first occurence in the history of this Commonwealth when the House will not adjourn finally, but only for a short intermission. Upon this occasion, therefore, any such demonstration will be passed over, but we would be glad to listen to any expressions which the Chairman may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER made some complimentary remarks which were listened to with attention.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to Speaker Patterson, upon which remarks were made by Messrs. Campbell and Reighard complimentary to him.

Mr. CHRISTY, who occupied, as he said, an anomalous position between the two sides of the House, a sort of a betwixt and between, made some congratulatory remarks.

The vote was taken by rising, and was unanimously agreed to.

Upon motion a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Clerk of the House.

Mr. MITCHELL made the closing remarks, informing the Speaker of the vote just taken, and closed with a poetic peroration, that, if there were more deeds of fraternal regard the world would be the better for it.

THE HOUSE DECLARED ADJOURNED.

The hour of 12 M., having arrived, the Speaker pronounced the House adjourned until the second Tuesday of January, 1876.

A DEPLETED TREASURY.

State Treasurer Mackey says he has no funds to pay the members and officers of the Legislature, and the needy ones are selling their certificates to raise funds to pay bills and get home.

MEMBERS DESERTING THE CAPITAL.

Already many members have left for their homes, while the hotels are assuming a deserted aspect.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

LIST OF BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The Evening Telegraph gives the following list of the general, special and local laws passed during the session, with some explanation of the scope and purpose of the general laws, where it is not sufficiently expressed in the bill:

GENERAL LAWS.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people. [This act makes the term begin on the first Monday of March after election.]

An act for the prepayment of the postage on the Legislative Record as required by the postal laws of the United States.

An act repealing the proviso in the act of 1874, supplementary to the act for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the soldiers of this Commonwealth. [This amendment admits to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools a number not to exceed 300 of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who enlisted in the regiments of other States.]

An act authorizing the town councils and burgesses of boroughs to levy and collect a tax for gas and water purposes. [This act permits a special tax for these purposes, not to exceed eight mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.]

An act to provide for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and the custody thereof. [It authorizes the Judges, if an irregularity appears, constituting sufficient cause of challenge, to issue an order to take from the wheel the names, and make a new selection.]

An act relating to Courts. [It authorizes the Judges in districts where there is more than one Judge learned in the law, severally to try causes on the same trial list and with the same panel of jurors, and to hold separate courts for the disposition of causes in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and in Equity,

An act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits. [This act authorizes the Presiding Judge to direct the entry of judgment of non-suit, if in his opinion the plaintiff shall have produced no such evidence as in law is sufficient to maintain the action, with right to appeal to Court in banc or Supreme Court.]

An act to authorize partnership associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Secretary.

An act authorizing the return of writs issued by Courts abolished or changed by the Constitution to the Court having jurisdiction at the return day of such writ.

An act defining and punishing the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. [This law imposes a penalty of $5,000 fine and fifteen years' imprisonment.]

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than the regularly commissioned Judges, in certain cases.

A supplement to "An act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1862. [Requires five days' notice to parties owning land on which Canada thistles are growing of commencement of legal proceedings against them.]

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers. [Only affects Franklin and Lawrence counties.]

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law. [It extends the time five years, but requires railroads accepting the privilege to hereafter hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution.]

A supplement to the "Act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868. [This permits companies for constructing railroads, having a gauge not exceeding three feet, to place their capital stock at not less than $6,000 a mile, and file articles of association when $3,000 of stock per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent thereon paid.]

A supplement to the act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, 1874. [It prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer, except between the first day of September and the first day of December.]

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools and to further regulate their management. [Requires the school to be managed by eighteen trustees, twelve elected by contributors and six appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. State appropriations to schools to be distributed by a Board consisting of Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. Certificates to graduates as practical teachers must be signed by four out of the five examiners.]

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, and authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases. [It provides such writs may be issued by the Attorney General or any desiring to prosecute the same, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.]

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. [It makes statute law, what is the universal custom, as three days of grace on negotiable paper.]

An act requiring recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein, prescribing the duties of said recorders and declaring that the entries in said general index shall be notice to all persons.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grant of special exclusive privileges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth to sell and transfer the same," approved the 1st day of April, A. D. 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this Commonwealth.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinance providing contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1874. [This is the bill that changes the mode of assessment of real estate in Pittsburgh, and makes other alterations in the "Wallace law" of last year.]

A supplement to "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," approved the 20th day of April, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof. [It requires yearly publication of indebtedness, revenues, valuation, taxable property and assets of corporation.]

Joint resolution providing for additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 additional copies of the special reports of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania on mineralogy and petroleum.

An act to provide for the publication of 13,500 copies of the tenth volume of the transaction of the State Agricultural Society.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the division of election districts. [Requires the costs to be paid from the treasury of the county.]

A further supplement to "an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by insolvent banks," approved March 31, 1860. [It requires publication of intention to establish a bank or increase its capital stock under the free banking law.]

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children. [It authorizes Courts of Common Pleas on petition to order the payment of money for the education and maintenance of children in "Homes," and also provides for the admission of friendless, destitute or vagrant children.]

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of five Centennial Managers for the international exhibition of the year 1876. [The Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs are made ex-officio members of the Board. It is to provide for a full representation of the interests of the State in the exhibition.]

An act to provide for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair or any exhibition of the products of the soil, or mine, or of manufactures, machinery or works of art.

[An act relating to the terms of offices of Judges learned in the law, being a supplement to the act of the 13th day of April, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence." [It fixes the term of Judges to commence the first of December after their election.]

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24, A. D. 1874," construing the first proviso to the seventh section of the said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke. [This bill exempts from taxation coal used in the manufacture of coke.]

An act authorizing money for the propogation of fish. [Authorizes an appropriation of $3,000 to co-oporate with New Jersey in the propogation of shad in the Delaware river.]

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Secretary of Internal Affairs to make additions to the building known as Land Department.

An act to authorize the change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

An act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

An act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of any description.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to Courts of this Commonwealth," approved May 4, A. D. 1852, to provide for the service of writs in certain cases, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

An act to authorize several Judges throughout the Commonwealth, to fix the number of the regular terms of said several Courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the return of constables, aldermen, justices of the peace to the same.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building water works.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all incorporations.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools, for the year. It requires all balances not drawn after the end of three months after the close of the fiscal year to revert to the treasury and be duly covered into the same. The following is a statement of the provisions made under the bill:

Salaries State officers, clerks and employees, and incidental Expenses Executive Department	$ 175,000
Support common schools	1,000,000
Printing and binding	50,000
Legislative Record (about)	25,000
Public buildings and grounds	6,000
Water supply public buildings	600
Fire companies, Harrisburg	700
Judicial salaries	510,000
Interest on funded debt	1,420,000
Chambersburg loan certificates	5,000
Postage and labor, office clerks House and Senate	1,600
George H. Cutler and H. H. McCormick, expenses awarding contracts, June, 1874	300
Indexing journals	500
Stationary, printing, paper, fuel, repairs, distribution of laws and reports in accordance with contracts, about	40,000
Adjutant General's office, etc.	1,512
Steel plate and engravings, State Capitol and Independence Hall	600
Commission to correct arms State	300
Total	$ 3,237,112

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by the various special appropriation bills that passed the Legislature:

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools	$400,000
Pennsylvania Reform School	16,500
House of Refuge, Philadelphia	35,000
Penna. Institution Deaf and Dumb	39,000
Danville Insane Hospital	62,000
Harrisburg Insane Hospital	52,000
Dixmont Insane Asylum	45,000
Eastern Penitentiary	35,000
Western Penitentiary	35,000
Media Training School	23,000
Penna. Institute for the Blind	39,000
Pensions and Gratuities	50,000
Board of Public Charities	7,700
Serving Writs of Election	116

SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS.

An act relative to the establishment and urisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia. [Under this law twenty-four police and civil magistrates were elected in Philadelphia on the third Tuesday of February.]

An act to repeal an act relating to fees of magistrates and police officers in Dauphin county.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act extending the Penn township road law in Allegheny county to Indiana and Wilkins townships, approved April 27, 1871, so far as the same relates to Indiana township.

An act repealing a law relative to roads in certain townships of Lancaster county.

An act authorizing Judges of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

An act authorizing an additional Law Judge in the County of York, Nineteenth Judicial district.

An act directing the manner in which the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, and validating assignments heretofore made.

An act to repeal the local option law for Coatesville, Chester county,

An act to repeal an act creating a separate highway department for the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia.

An act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Uniontown, Fayettee county, Pennsylvania, for clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor. [Gives him same allowance as members.]

An act to pay expenses of the investigation ordered by the Senate into the Susquehanna Depot Railroad riot.

An act to provide for and furnishing wrappers of the Legislative Record.

An act to repeal an act (April 4, 1872) relative to justices of the peace and controllers in Dauphin county.

An act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealer of weights and measures in the county of Dauphin.

An act to declare the trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America to be the legal successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian house, and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the funds held by them to the former.

Joint resolution for the payment of engineer and firemen of the Capitol for services in 1874.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of Emanuel Peters and John Loutey.

An act to reimburse W. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School at Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act for the relief of Jacob Telle, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act to repeal an act relating to fines and forfeited recognizances in the county of Lycoming, approved the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

An act appropriating certain surplus bounty funds in the townships of North Abington and South Abington, in Luzerne county, to school purposes.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county.

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brainard, of East Vincent township, Chester county.

An act for the relief of Carrie E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased.

An act to correct an error in designating the judicial district composed of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan, and affixing a correct number to the same.

THE FLOOD.

MORE HARROWING DETAILS.

COLUMBIA, Pa., March 19—At Marietta loss by the flood is very heavy many lumber men having their rafts swept away. Ice is piled up over the tow path at some points from twenty to thirty feet high.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION IN MARYLAND.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 19.—The flood here is fearful. The water is from five to fifteen feet deep in the street. Nothing like it was ever seen before. Nearly the whole town is flooded and there is great destruction of property. No lives have been lost so far. The railroad depot is full of water and the telegraph office was abandoned last night in a boat. At Harve de Grace the ice has gorged about five miles below the town. The wharves are flooded, and whole piles of lumber have been swept from them. A large number of men are engaged in saving it. The street next to the river, above the bridge, is completely blocked with ice, wood and lumber, and the water is about ten inches deep in the street, but falling slowly. The canal towpath, at upper end of the town, is covered with ice.

The river has fallen three feet since morning. The water is now four feet deep on the railroad track and in the main street twenty-seven.

THE DAMAGE ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The flood along the Susquehanna did considerable damage between Middletown and Columbia. At Bainbridge the railroad depot was forced across the track. On the hill the telegraph office was completely demolished Four canal boats and a frame house were forced on the track. Six or seven houses were badly injured. The track from Collins' Station Chickies, is covered with from eight to twelve feet of ice. At many points for a distance of a mile or more the telegraph lines were destroyed for 8 or 10 miles. A family on an island above Bainbridge was forced to the roof of a residence. The water rose to the second story. They remained on the roof until the water receded and were saved. On another island a family took to the barn for safety, fearing the houses would move. The barn was forced a distance of one hundred yards or more. The family were rescued. It is reported that a man attempted to go to the rescue of the latter family, but was carried down the river by the ice, and has not been heard from since. The whole of Front street, Marietta, for a mile and a quarter long, is reported filled with ice to the height of thirty and thirty-five feet. Many houses were damaged.

RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

WILKESBARRE, March 19.—A force of three hundred men were engaged to-day in removing the ice from the track above Pittston. On Monday all passenger trains will be put on. The track was covered for two miles with ice from six to thirteen feet deep. The road between here and Pittston is yet partially covered with ice and water, but on Monday trains will be running through. Attention is again turned principally to the gorge above Pittston which threatens danger more than the one at Wilkesbarre. It begins two miles from Pittston, and extends to Falls Station, a distance of nine miles, and is formed of heavier and stronger ice than that which destroyed the bridge and devastated West Pittston. The inhabitants of the latter place are alarmed, fearing that they may have a heavier visitation than before. It is the general opinion that this gorge must go first and be precipitated upon the one at Wilkesbarre, and if such be the case,

THE WHOLE WYOMING VALLEY WILL BE DEVASTATED.

The Pittston bridges imbedded in ice three miles above here, were destroyed to day to prevent their being swept down against this one. A force of one hundred men was engaged most of the day in taking them apart, and removing what was valuable in the afternoon. What was left was saturated with benzine and fired.

GREAT DEVASTATION.

MARIETTA, PA., March 19.—It is impossible to imagine the scene presented here now caused by the ice gorge. For a mile along Front street, the immense cakes of ice are piled from ten to forty feet high, filling the canal and covering the railroad track, and in many cases tearing out and bending the rails. Several canal boats are lying across the railroad track, and were only prevented from demolishing houses by large trees that were firm enough to stop them. Hundreds of men are working to clear the railroad track, but it is like blasting through the rock bed. It is estimated that it will take two thousand men from three to five days to clear the track. All the trains are running regularly via the Mount Joy branch. The water was several feet higher than the flood of 1865.

The entire tribe of Sheebit Indians, about fifty, were baptized into the Mormon Church at St. George, Utah.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Tilton-Beecher Trial

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Assistant Pastor Halliday's cross examination was continued, but no additional facts of interest were elicited.

BESSIE TURNER TESTIFIES.

Miss Elizabeth A. Turner was the next witness called to the stand. She testified as follows: I became an inmate of Tilton's house in April, 1861, and remained there ten years; they were then boarding with Mrs. Morse in Livingston street; I never was there as a servant in receipt of wages; I assisted Mrs. Tilton in care of the children and household affairs; I usually slept with the children in the next room to Mrs Tilton and was always treated as one of the family; Tilton always treated me very kindly; he was in the habit of

KISSING HIS CHILDREN,

and he also kissed me; I used to comb his hair, and he would take me on his lap as he did the children; he would also read and converse with me; Mrs. Tilton was very loving towards her husband and children and fond of her home; she would pray over the children when they were retiring to rest, and would give them religious instruction on weekdays as well as Sundays; she was always gentle and kind in her way of speaking to people and especially towards her husband; in the early days of my living there, Tilton was very kind to his wife, but as time progressed there came a change which visibly increased; Tilton was always very variable in his moods; he would be very restless in one of these moods, and with his hands in his pockets, would walk about the house making every person very uncomfortable; on these occasions he was very exacting;

TILTON'S CONDUCT AT THE TABLE.

When at the table, his manner to his wife was very unkind, but her's to him was always gentle; she would sit down beside him if he lay on the sofa and try to soothe him; on one occasion, Mrs. Tilton refused to take any meat, and he grew excited and said it was all her mother's orthodoxy; on another occasion, he reproved her at the table before her children and me about the horrible grammar she used; on some occasions, he objected to certain articles being on the table, and at other times reproved Mrs. Tilton for not having them there; I remember on one occasion, at a woman's rights meeting at Mrs. Tilton's, when Mrs. Tilton was standing by Tilton's side, he said,

ELIZABETH, DON'T STAND BESIDE ME,

for the comparison is too great, and I do not wish people to be making comparisons.

TILTON'S ECCENTRIC HABITS.

Tilton had also a frequent habit of changing pictures on the walls when attired in his night clothes; he would take pictures down and hang them up again; he was also in the habit of trying all the beds in the house before he could make up his mind to remain in one; I remember on one occasion I changed my bed twice, as he said he wanted to try the beds to ascertain which was the softest; Mrs. Tilton followed him around with pillows in her arms; Tilton was in the habit of wandering around the house in his night clothes.

Mr. Beach objected to this last answer, but the Court allowed it to remain in, and the usual recess was then taken.

After recess, Bessie Turner's direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Porter. She testified: Tilton was in the habit of going around in his night clothes; these sullen moods of his would last for two or three days, and would occur frequently; on one occasion, when little Paul was very ill, Tilton went out and stayed the whole night; Mrs. Tilton was very much troubled and said so; she indicated her trouble by walking up and down the room and stairs and listening when she heard carriage wheels; apprehensions were expressed for his safety; when Tilton came in Mrs. Tilton went up to him and said, "O Theodore, darling, I am so glad you came in; I have been so troubled, I feared something had happened, and the child is so ill;" Mr. Tilton threw himself on the sofa, and said it did not matter, and he began stroking his hair; I know of one or two instance in which he offered objections to her friends coming to the house, but she always treated his friends well when they came into the house; I

HEARD TILTON SCOLD HIS WIFE FREQUENTLY

before the children and myself; he has had her in the room several times and the door locked talking harshly to her, and using profane expressions; I never heard her voice raised on these occasion; this habit of locking himself up with her occurred at various times and the bell would ring frequently for meals to which she would not come down; I remember one Sunday afternoon two gentlemen were in the room, and he talked to her in an angry manner; I cannot recall the conversation that took place; on one occasion, I heard him upbraiding her and she said she would do all she could, and was trying to make every dollar go as far as she could; Tilton was very fastidious about his food, and on some occasions when he came down to breakfast he was angry because the beefsteak was dry; while waiting his coming down stairs sometimes dishes of whey were prepared for him; parties were in the habit of saying to the children their mother was a most unselfish woman and Tilton would misconstrue this and say she was a selfish woman.

BEECHER PAID NO IMPROPER ATTENTION TO MRS. TILTON.

Beecher feequently called at Mrs. Tilton's; his manner was gentlemanly, but I never saw any impropriety in their conduct toward each other; I never observed any different treatment to him as compared with other friends who called; I remember him going up to the sitting room and talking and playing with the children; Mr. Greeley, Mr. Ovington, Mr. Bates, Rev. Dr. Haven and others were in the habit of calling, but they received the same treatment as Mr. Beecher.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF TILTON IN BESSIE'S BED-ROOM.

Tilton visited my room in 1867, and we had a conversation; I had gone to bed on the second-story bed-room, the front room off the sitting room, connected by folding-doors, and I had not been in bed very long before Tilton came in and said he had come to kiss me good-night; I was lying on the side of the bed nearest the door, and he went around to the other side and leaned over the bed and kissed me good night, and—— "Shall I give all the conversation?"

Q.—Yes; give all the conversation.

BESSIE TURNER TAKES EXCEPTIONS TO TILTON'S FOND CARESSES.

He stroked my forehead and my hair, and said what nice soft hair I had, and how nice and soft my flesh was and my forehead, and then he put his hand on my neck, and I took his hand off, and he says: "Why, Bessie, my dear, you are painfully modest;" and he says, "these caresses are all right; there are people in the best society who do all these things; it is perfectly proper, and only people of impure minds think of things like that as not being right;" I said I could not help what they did in the best classes of society, that I had my own ideas of what was proper, and what was modest, and I was going to carry them out, and that I didn't think it was proper for him to put his hand into my neck, and I was not going to let him do it; I said it didn't matter what people thought in the best classes of society; he then laid down and asked me if I would not like to be married; "why?" I asked, "what in the world put that in your head?"; well, he said I was an affectionate and nice girl, and I ought to be married, and I ought to have a good husband; I said that I supposed when the time came, and the right man came along, perhaps I would get married, but I didn't think of getting married yet; that thought didn't trouble me much, and that was not the chief end in life; if I did get married, there was one thing I would not have a literary man for a husband, and he then asked me if I didn't think some people had affinities for each other; I asked him what he meant by affinities, and he said when a man saw a woman that he loved, she should be his affinity, and they should live together as man and wife, and that was what was meant by an affinity for each other; he said it was perfectly right and proper for him to caress me, and that no harm should come to me; he said I was a very strange child, and had some singular ideas; he then kissed me, bid me good night, and left the room.

MORE LIBERTIES TAKEN.

On another occasion; in 1868, I went to bed, and was frightened by seeing a man in my room; I jumped up and asked who was there, and he said "Hush, it is only me, Mr. Tilton;" I then found he had carried me into his room; I asked him why he had done this, and he said he felt lonely; I told him I would not permit such liberties to be taken with me, and I then got up and left the room; the next morning, at breakfast, Tilton did not say anything about it, but after he went away I took a boat for Keyport where I stayed for some time; Mrs. Tilton was then away from home; I returned when I found that Mrs. Tilton was in town; I did not at that time tell Mrs. Tilton what had transpired between her husband and me; I went to Marietta in the spring of 1870, and remained there on a visit to Mrs Putnam about eight or nine months; I returned on the 9th of December, 1870; Mrs. Tilton came there, I think, in October, and remained a month or six weeks; I returned with Mrs. Tilton, because she was feeble, and I did not like to trust her alone; Mr. Tilton met us at the depot with a carriage, and we reached home about seven or eight o'clock; Miss Ellen Dennis was at the breakfast table next morning; she appeared to occupy the position of housekeeper and mistress; Miss Anthony was there at dinner; Mrs. Tilton took her seat beside Tilton, and

BURST OUT CRYING;

she went into the next room and Miss Dennis said, "well, this is strange conduct in Elizabeth;" Tilton said to me, "Bessie, don't you think Elizabeth is demented?"; and I replied "no, I do not, but your conduct is enough to have driven her into a lunatic asylum long ago;" Tilton followed her into the other room; I followed and stood at the folding doors and saw him

SHAKING HIS CLINCHED HAND IN HER FACE;

he said to her, "you have brought this girl back to testify against me;" I stepped forward and interfered in her behalf, and he said to me, "leave the house, d—n you;" I said I would not, and he struck me with his clinched fist and

KNOCKED ME DOWN,

and then stepped up to me and said, in a bland manner, "Bessie, dear, you have tripped and hurt yourself;" he said to me, pointing to a sofa, that time and again he had seen Mr. Beecher and Mrs Tilton having sexual intercourse, and Mrs Tilton said, "How can you tell such things to the child?" He then took me to the other room and repeated the story to me; he said he did not claim any of his children except Florence; he also said that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of preaching to ten or a dozen of his mistresses every Sunday, and he named two ladies of the congregation; I told him I did not believe a word of the story against Mrs. Tilton, and he said I would live to see the day I should believe it, when I was coming out of the room, Mrs. Tilton was coming out of her bedroom, and I told her I was almost stunned, and also what Tilton had been saying to me; Mrs Tilton and I then went into the sitting room; we both left the house the next morning and went to Mrs. Morse's; Tilton came there that night; Mrs Tilton went down to see him; I was on the stairs; he had a conversation with her, talking very

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John M. Schaffer was acquitted of misdemeanor in office, and the prosecutor, Wm. Koch directed to pay costs.

The jury were out in the case of John Renke, indicted for seduction and fornication and bastardy.

Andrew Eubrey was convicted on two indictments for larceny. John Malone and Jacob Kollis were prosecutors.

John A. Frederick, a defaulting juror, was fined $15.

The jury were out in the case of John and Caroline Roman, charged with assault and battery.

Rosanna Kerr is on trial charged with assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. A. Nicholson & Co., to C. D. Arnsthal, the auditors report was confirmed and the assignee was directed to pay the money in his hands within five days.

J. K. Lanahan vs John Hardman. Sheriff granted leave to pay into Court the sum of $338 50

Lincoln University of Oxford, Pa., vs. Nobbs with notice. Sheriff granted leave to pay into Court the sum of $82 83.

Wm Seibert vs. J. H. Boreland; an action to recover balance of an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $44 79

John P. Kenney and Robert McMillen, partners, as Kenney & Co., vs. John Bongers and Clarissa Bongers, his wife; a sci. fa. on a mechanics lien On trial.

John Hanlin vs. John Repper. Decree made directing the defendant to pay to plaintiff $547 75, with interest from November 4, 1872, that sum being found due to plaintiff from defendant, at the time of settlement of their partnership, and that the parties each pay one-half of the examiner's fees.

Wm. Sanders vs. John Abil; an action on a book account verdict for plaintiff for $93 21.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Huckenstine vs. Young, is still on trial.

The case of Cluley vs. Phillips, is still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles H. Johnson, bankrupt, Millerstown, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing on the 6th prox., before Register Shafer.

Charles L. Goehring, bankrupt, Allegheny city. On petition presented an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Harper, on the 5th to consider and pass upon a proposition for settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from the said debtor, the said Register to preside at the meeting.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Trustees report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, city. The assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed absolutely, and the assignee directed to execute and deliver the proper conveyances to the purchasers, and on petition presented the assignee was ordered to assign and deliver to James Bell the certificate of five shares of the stock of the Columbia Oil Company.

A. G. Eberhart, bankrupt, Crawford county. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

S. Frankenstein, Clarion county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the payment to the said assignee the sum of $685 92, in the registry of the Court, being the proceeds of the sale of certain personal property.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Jno. and Caroline Roman, charged by Rosanna Kerr with assault and battery, were acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs.

Mathias Baur, charged by Jacob Baur with assault, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

The jury were out in the case of John White, Michael Toney and Wm. Speittle, charged by Conrad Roderus with burglary.

It is alleged that the defendants on the 11th of February last entered the cellar of the saloon of the prosecutor, on Second avenue, at Frankstown Station, and stole a keg of bitters, some butter and some apple butter, valued in all at about $50. Roderus shot one of them, John White.

J. C Mackey, charged with false pretense, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Geo. Dunn vs. M. S. Hilly and Michael Beamer; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $131 56.

Boggs & Buhl vs. James T. Simpson and Agnes Simpson, his wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $214 89

Jacob C. Orison vs. the Pennsylvania Company. On trial The plaintiff was an engineer on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and while running a passenger train from Erie to Pittsburgh on November 4th, 1873, the train was thrown from the track near Sharpsville. Plaintiff remained at his post on the engine, hoping thus to save the train, and did all in his power to check it. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, the location of which, on account of there being no target attached, could not be seen. It is alleged that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the employees and agents of the Company, who were duly notified of the condition of the switch. The action is to recover damages for injuries sustained by this accident, the plaintiff having been severely hurt by the engine and tender.

The Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company vs. John Barrett; a sci. fa. on a mortgage. On trial.

Kinney & Co. vs. John Bongers, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

McThomas, Ullman & Co., et al vs. C. H. Bougher & Co., debtors, Somerset county. A petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the said debtors on the 19th inst., on motion of the solicitor for the petitioning creditors, an order was made to show cause, returnable on the 2d, prox.

Northrup Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. On petition presented a rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay the dividend due, or claimed to be due, to Onez Carr, returnable on the 7th of April next.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, Clarion county. The petition of Morris & Lewis, petitioning creditors for an order on the assignee to refund the amount advanced by them to secure costs and for an allowance to their solicitor for services rendered, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Lizzie Hollings was acquitted of a charge of fornication, and Mary Vick, the prosecutrix, required to liquidate the costs.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John G. Hemstrong, charged with aggravated assault and battery, by C. H. Savage.

A nolle pros. was also allowed in a simple assault case between the same parties, Hemstrong being the defendant.

C. C. Mackey was acquitted of false pretense, and the prosecutor, Francis Shanley, ordered to pay the costs.

John Hines plead guilty to entering a building with felonious intent, charged by Alex. McClure.

A nolle pros. was allowed G. C. Lightcap, indicted for selling liquor without license. John O'Neill was the prosecutor.

Wm. Smith plead guilty of larceny, charged by Henry Apfel, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

John Hines, for larceny was sentenced six months to the Work House. Wm. H. Smith was the prosecutor.

The jury in the case of Michael Toney and Wm. Speittle, charged with burglary, by Conrad Roderus, failed to agree. John White, another of the defendants in this case, plead guilty. The case of Toney and Speittle will be tried over again.

Henry Koverman, Jr., charged with fornication and bastardy, by Isabella Burns, was found guilty but recommended to mercy.

William Fitzjames, charged by W. B. Ross with the larceny of pig iron and coal from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was convicted.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe

In the case of Kinney & Co. vs. John Bongers and wife, the jury found for plaintiffs for $405 44.

In the case of Robert Long vs. the Pittsburgh Ornamental Glass Company, an action on a promissory note, the jury were out.

In the case of George Garies vs. John Wish, Sr. and John Wish, Jr., an action to recover a balance on an account for goods sold and delivered, the jury were out.

In the case of Martin Reiber vs. J. G. Rollshouse, an action to recover goods sold, the jury found for plaintiff for $329 37.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett, President and trustee of Central Bank vs. Jake Hill, a rule was granted on defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt.

In the divorce case of Darby McDonough vs. Margaret McDonough, the jury found for plaintiff on the ground of desertion.

In the case of J. C. Orrison vs. the Pennsylvania Company, defendant's counsel moved the court for a compulsory nonsuit, for the reason that the plaintiff, being a servant in the employ of the defendant, assumed all the risk of such employment which the defendant cannot control, including those arising from the negligence of his fellow-servants, and not through any fault or negligence on the part of the defendant, and cannot recover. The court granted the motion.

John P. Heisel vs. Valentine Trapp; an action on an insurance policy, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young, previously reported, was given to the jury.

Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial.

S. F. McClelland and Edward Snodgrass were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of George W. Campbell.

Robert Simpson and George E. Gault, doing business as the Queen City Wringer Company, vs. W. J. Morgan; verdict for defendant. This was an action to recover for a machine sold. It was alleged that the purchaser by agreement was to furnish security for the money due. This not having been done, an action for deceit was brought, and the defendant arrested on a capias.

Benjamin H. Land vs. Thomas J. Hunter; an action for an alleged breach of covenant. On trial. It is alleged that the defendant agreed to put $10,000 into a partnership for the purpose of buying and selling horses, and that he failed to carry out the agreement.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wellington Yeager, Bradford county, bankrupt. Assignee ordered to pay M. G. Hughes the amount of his liens according Register's report.

Dan Rice, bankrupt. Meeting of creditors for choice of assignee. No creditors appearing, Henry Ball, Esq., of Girard was appointed assignee.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt. Allegheny City. Petition of Jacob Ehm for an order on the assignee, directing him to credit a certain assessment on the last installment of the mortgage against property purchased under sale of February 14, 1874, presented and referred to Register Harper.

The U. S. District Attorney filed an information for forfeiture of the distillery, building, premises and fixtures, and twenty-six barrels of whisky owned and claimed by G. W. Thompson & Co. Attachment and motion ordered to be issued.

Robert White, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Register's report of composition meeting received, and order made for creditors' meeting to ascertain if the resolution of composition had been passed.

QUARTER SESSION JURORS.

The following gentlemen will be wanted to serve in the Quarter Sessions as Jurors, to commence on the second Monday of April.

Wm. Sturnin, shoe merchant; John Kallaher, puddler; Samuel Moore, machinist; Andrew Jackman, liveryman; R. S. Means, farmer; H. M. Dunlap, merchant; Michael Schak, Sr., farmer; C. C. Boyle, merchant; John Epley, carpenter; W. H. Faulkner, engineer; F. W. Neuman, carpenter, S. L. Borns, carpenter; Michael Cahill, mill boss; W. Huey, farmer; M. McGovern, drayman; J. S. Pearson, locksmith; Edward L. Klein, machinist; Samuel Whitehouse, constable; Wm. Breeze, Sr., blacksmith; Frank Moore, foreman; Geo. Atkinson, malster; Jos. Darragh, machinist; John Heely, painter; Bernard Averman, merchant; James Dunlap, wagonmaker; Henry Wentzel, gardener; Robert J. Koehler, salesman; James Sheen, steel melter; John Gazzam, clerk; James H Cochran, carpenter; Leopold Viersack, brewer; Charles Wolfendale, carpenter; Joseph A. Marshall, blacksmith; Andrew Walker, superintendent; David Steen, coal dealer; John Craighead, merchant; Henry Snively, farmer; Charles O'Donnell, laborer; Wm. Walker, bricklayer; August Haller, salt manufacturer; Jos Jamison, farmer; Thos. Rafferty, moulder; James Hunt, gent; Patrick Mulligan, carpenter; Wm. Donoghue, watchmaker; David Sloan, clerk; S. Smith, druggist; David Hands, nurseryman; Jos. Henderson, farmer; Chas. Church, dockyard; George C. McGill, farmer, James McFadden, farmer; Wm. Smith, blacksmith; Ambrose Pierce, carpenter; Wm. McClure carpenter; John McGann, paper hanger; Samuel Lindsay, grocer; George Baker, stone-cutter; Andrew Barns, gent.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, JURORS

The following gentlemen are wanted as Jurors to serve in the Common Pleas No. 2, commencing the first Monday of next month;

Levi Stewart, farmer; Henry Horerman, dry goods; Henry Sunshine, laborer; Wm. Peterson, farmer; Wm. Water, mason; Luke Heiser, gardner. Chas. Mills, engineer; William Ellis, shoemaker; John Trimble, policeman; Jno. W. Askins, blacksmith; Daniel Jackson, riverman; Wm. Welch, merchant; Jas. McGorig; machinist; A. J. Harbaugh, marble cutter, Jonathan Nelby, gent; Chas. Mentzer, dry goods, S. Huston, newsdealer. John Koen, wagoner; W. D. McLarn, merchant; John McKain, merchant; Johnston Dunshee, marine dock; A. L. Murphy, merchant; Geo. F. Kindt, grocer; Samuel B. Neely farmer; C. B. Lanhauser, assessor; Hanelle Edmundson, farmer; John Fairley, farmer; Wm. Hare, plasterer; Daniel B. Fowler, grocery, Alfred Bimgey, gent; Jas. Phillips, contractor; John C Young, farmer; Frank Carlin, laborer; Owen Barret, chemist; Peter Lauch, grocer; William Coulson, steamboat captain; Wm Dickey, farmer; John Crawford farmer; James Cunningham, laborer; Wm Donohue, watchman. Edward Flynn, cabinet maker; John Shennaher, brewer, Alex Thut, insurance agent; Richard Jenkinson, tobacconist; I. G. Jones, nailor; Wm. Sharkey, laborer; H. J. McGinn, constable; Geo. Morris, tax-collector; F. C. Dorrington, gent. Jackson A. Rhodes, farmer; Henry R. Chaffant, farmer; P. M. Brien, catcher; Geo. Peebles, gent; Frank W. Snash, salesman; Jos. Penrod, pit boss; Isaiah Cox, farmer; R. A. Clark. carpenter; Dennis Doran, contractor; Ed. Evans, gent.; Henry Knepling, carpenter.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	1 15/16
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	12¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1864	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1867	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	11⅞
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	11⅞
Ten-Forties (registered)	11⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	11⅛
Currency Sixes	11⅞
New Five Per Cents	11⅜

STOCKS.

Western Union	76½
Adams Express	104⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	87
American Express	63½
United States Express	60
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	140⅛
Erie	28¾
Harlem	130
Michigan Central	76⅜
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	59⅞
Illinois Central	102⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90⅛
Northwestern	49¾
Northwestern preferred	87⅛
Rock Island	105⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	80½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	55⅜
Toledo and Wabash	13½
Fort Wayne	99
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜
C. C. and I. C.	5½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 25, 1875.

REMARKS — Trade is slowly but steadily improving. The season, however, is at hand when the improvement in trade ought to be the rule not the exception. Values generally remain steady without much quotable change. An improvement in the weather would, no doubt, help trade very materially. Our rivers are in good navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues at a sharp advance as compared with rates current at the date of our last weekly review. The high prices of hogs has, no doubt, considerable to do with the present rates of smoked meat. Butter—The market continues to drag along slowly; holders are anxious to sell; buyers, however, seem indifferent about investing to any extent. Flour—We can report a firm market and steady trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some days; holders of favorite brands are well pleased with the situation. Apples are a drug; holders are anxious to sell, but find buyers very indifferent about investing to any extent. Potatoes—With a falling off in the receipts, the market was firmer.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,160	Apples, bbls	74
Bacon, pcs	2,065	Barley, bushels	1,948
Butter, pks	46	Corn, bushels	400
Potatoes, bush	1,680	Hay, bales	584
Oats, bushels	785	Cheese, bxs	22

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; the stock on hand is a large one; we can report sales at 45, 50@ 55c per gallon, as per quality and condition.

APPLES—The receipts for some days have been light; the supply exceeds the demand, hence we have a dull market with more sellers than buyers; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $2 00, 2 50@3 00 per barrel as per quality and condition.

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The card rates are as follows: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion. Bass' English ale in fair supply and moderate demand; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—Dealers report a fair demand; we quote the former at $2 20@2 40 per gallon; the latter $1 18@1 20 per gallon.

ASHES—As we have before noted the demand is slowly improving without any alteration in prices; we quote soda ash, common at 3¼@3½c for 48 per cent; refined (57@58 per cent.) 4@4¼c; pearls 8@8½c; pots 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c per lb.

BEANS—The demand is slowly improving; a fair business was transacted; we quote choice white navy at $1 90@2 00; other lots sold at $1 70@1 80 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are not so large, still the supply exceeds the demand; we hear of sales of choice roll at 25c; prime 21@23c; fair 18@20c; common grades are very dull and not saleable.

BROOMS—The firmness noted in our last weekly review has been maintained; dealers report trade healthy; the rates are: No 2 common $3; No 3 hurl $3 25; No 4 $3 75; No 5 $4 25; No 6 $4 50; No 3 carpet $4 75; No 4 do $5; fancy parlor $5 50; steamboat brooms $4 25@5; wisps, plain $1 50@2; whips fancy $1 75@2 25; toy do $1 75@2 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Stocks light and demand limited; we quote at about 3c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 27@30c per lb.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No 1 plain $17@18 per m; good $15@16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—In moderate demand; we quote prime Ohio gozhen at 16@16½c; New York do 17@17½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Market not active; we quote peaches 3 lb cans at $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@1 90; corn $2 50@2 60 per dozen.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $10@12 per barrel.

COKE—In better demand, with sales at $2 75 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving; we note sales of peaches halves at 9@9½c; apples firm at 7@8½c.

EGGS—The cold weather has increased the rates; we hear of sales at 25@26c per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report a continued firm market; the jobbing rates are as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6@6 50; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota 5 75@6; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6. Rye flour $5 75@6. Graham flour $5 75@6. Self-raising flour in 6 lb packages $3 25 per dozen packages. Corn meal $3 50. Oatmeal $7 75@8.

GROCERIES—The demand for certain articles is slightly on the mend; there is, however, ample room for improvement. Coffees are steady, but unchanged. Sugars are scarcely so firm. The present rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½ c; choice 23½c prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C 9½c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; granulated 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 10@12½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap $4 50 per box; Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9¼c; German Mottled 7c per lb.

GRAIN—The market exhibits more activity; the sales on 'Change were large of certain kinds; the rates are: Wheat—choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27, Ohio and Illinois $1 20@1 23; amber $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn is held firmly, although the market was not to call very active; we quote shelled at 73@74c per bushel for high mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low mixed; ear was in slow request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74 for mixed Oats were more fancied, with sales of prime white at 65@65½c per bushel; 63@64c for mixed. Barley is attracting more attention; during the week several lots have changed hands; we quote No 2 at $1 27@1 28 per bushel for spring; fall do $1 35@1 40. Rye—The market was quiet and prices are unchanged; we quote nominally at $1 10@1 12½ per bushel.

HAY—The demand is improving; the rates, however, have undergone no change; baled, we quote; prairie $17@19; timothy $20@23 per quality; loose from wagon $25@28 per ton.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at $1 35@1 50 per gallon. Sugar cakes 14c; loose 11@12c per lb.

MILL FEED—Holders firm; owing to a light stock to operate with we quote bran $1 20@1 30 per cwt; shipstuffs, seconds and shorts $1 30@1 40; middlings $1 40@1 50; chopped feed $1 50@1 60.

ONIONS—The demand is improving. We note sales at $4@4 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—With a falling off in the receipts, the market was firmer; we quote peachblows, first hands $1@1 05 per bushel; from store the usual advance.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was firm with a further advance; the card rates are: Hams 13¼@13½c; shoulders 9¼@10¼c; breakfast bacon 13¼c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; short rib sides 12¼c; clear 12¾c; mess pork at $21 50. Pigs feet—half bbls $4 00; kegs $2 00. Ham sausage 10c. Lard—tierces 14¾c; half barrels 15¼c; in 3 lb caddies 17½c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17½c.

SEEDS—Clover is held firmly with sales at $6 75 in lots; $7 in a retail way. Timothy dull and neglected; offered at $2 60@2 75 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged; country 7¼@7¾c. City 8¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 25, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for petroleum yesterday was quiet and there was little alteration in quotations either for crude or refined. Reports are in existence of the development of new territory to the south of St. Joe which exercises a bearing influence on the market. In New York the export demand for refined is improving, which has strengthened the market somewhat without causing any quotable change in prices so far.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 56¼@1 57½; Union do $1 50@1 51¼; immediate shipment $1 77½@1 80. Sales at Parker's were 15,000 bbls and 3,500 bbls sold at other points.

REFINED.

With strengthening markets in the East and improving shipping demand, the market here remains steady without much change; we quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 14⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 14½c; April delivery 14¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Are firm and quiet at $135 for city make; $1 20@1 25 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—The Courier says: The market was very quiet and quotations are difficult to obtain from the lower field. As to the striking of new wells, it had a tendency to depress the market, but at the close the highest figures prevailed. There was a report that the Delamater well was producing 150 barrels, but information elicited from that source afterwards stated that it was not yet down.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 77½
300 bbls spot	1 76¼
300 bbls spot	1 78¾
400 bbls spot	1 75

OIL CITY.

500 bbls spot	1 78¾
500 bbls spot	1 75
800 bbls spot	1 77½

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,200 bbls spot	1 58¾
1,500 bbls spot	1 60
1,000 bbls spot	1 55
1,000 bbls spot	1 57½

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 55

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION.

1,000 bbls spot	1 52½
1,000 bbls spot	1 51¼

RELIEF AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 47½
800 bbls spot	1 46¼

KARN'S AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 45

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

1,000 bbls spot	1 77½
1,500 bbls spot	1 78¾
1,000 bbls spot	1 75

The Herald says: The reported striking of new wells south of St. Joe in a locality thought to be unproductive has a depressing influence on the market, more particularly because other wells are being drilling in that immediate vicinity. It is reported doing 150 to 200 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Closing of the 23rd: Petroleum—The market is stronger with some export demand, which is favored by increased offerings of tonnage; crude in bulk is quoted at 7¼@7¼c; of refined sales are 3,000 barrels at 14⅞c; cases at 19½@20½c; naphtha at 9¾c; there are sales rumored of 10,000 bbls of crude in bulk for April delivery at 7c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a stronger market; refined is quoted at 14⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—Market nominal and quiet at $1 80.

OIL CITY, March 24.—Market quiet but firm at $1 80 bid; no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, March 24.—Market quiet without any business; held at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 24.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at $1 77½.

TIDIOUTE, March 24. — Market quiet; $1 50 bid at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crade 67½c; cases 19½c; no sales; futures, April 14¾@14¾c.

PARKERS, March 24. — Market quiet and steady and nothing doing whatever; United $1 56¼@1 57½; Union $1 50 @1 51¼; outside lines $1 77½@1 80, river delivery; immediate shipment $1 77½@1 80.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on the market was a small one. The market was a dull and draggy one, notwithstanding the light offerings. As the day progressed there were slight signs of improvement as compared with last week. There was a slight improvement in the finer qualities, however, to offset this. It was claimed that cattle from the West cost more than the previous week, and even at the advance there was no money made on that discription of stock; that the margin of profit was too small. Dealers also report that not only is the adjoining country bare of beef cattle; but that of Ohio, Indiana and other sources of supply are pretty well drained of stock, and that other points will have to be visited in order to supply the market.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,500 lbs fine and smooth	7 40	@7 50
Choice 1,400 lbs fine and smooth	7 20	@7 30
Prime 1,200@1,300 lbs	6 75	@7 00
Good 1,000@1,100 lbs	6 25	@6 50
Common	5 00	@6 00
Bulls, old cows, etc	3 00	@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market continues to rule at the high prices prevalent caused by the reputed short supply. The stock offering at the present was rather light, but prices asked, and in most instances obtained, were such as to check the demand, and in consequence trade was slow and transactions were limited. Holders in all cases were firm, and in some cases as high as $9 25 was obtained for the best grades of swine. The market closed firm at the following, the highest for a long time:

PRICES.

Best fat hogs	$8 90@9 20
Good smooth swine	8 50@8 75
Common to fair	7 75@8 25

SHEEP.

The market was decidedly a dull one, owing to the light supply. Prices of last week were nominally sustained. The sales were restricted.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@6 75
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	4 50@5 00
Scalawags	2 00@3 00

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, but they were mostly common in point of quality; prices remain without quotable change; extra milkers, $60@65; fair to good, $40@50. M. Flinner reported four at an average of $40 each; P. Sheitmantle four at an average of $39¾; James Shaw three at an average of $40; A. Stakely & Son had nine head, of which they disposed of one for $60.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue scarce, and good veals sell readily at full prices, say 6½@7c; common quoted at 5½@6c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle for this week was five cars more than last week, but more than one-half that were secured here were through cattle. Trade opened dull and up to the present writing has continued so, the sales in the yard since our last report only footing up 1,091 head. The quality of the cattle offered for sale was fair and prices remain the same as our last quotations, sellers not being inclined to lower prices any as they cannot do so without loss. Philadelphia buyers have not purchased yet, and as there are not more cattle here now than will supply their wants they will probably not be able to force prices down any.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 75	@7 00
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 37	@6 62
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 00	@6 25
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 25	@5 62
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 75	@5 00

HOGS.

The short crop is at last beginning to tell on the market here. This week we have had but one hundred and twenty cars against one hundred and eighty last week. Philadelphia hogs are particularly scarce and hard to get, and readily command $8 90 per cwt. One car load was sold today at $9. These extreme high prices will have the effect of bringing forward all the good hogs that are left, and should the supply increase these prices will not hold. There is a wide range of prices now.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia, 300@400 lbs	$8 90@9 40
Fair Philadelphia, 250@275 lbs	8 75@8 90
Good Philadelphia, 250 lbs	8 50
Heavy Yorkers	7 65@7 75
Light Yorkers	7 40@7 50
Good mixed lots, 200 lbs average	8 00

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep and the market was active at an advance of 25c per cwt. over last week. Buyers complained of prices being too high, but they went to work and cleared the pens out quite rapidly. The indications are that there will be a good market next week.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Best 110 lbs	$7 25@7 37
Best 90 to 100 lbs	6 75@7 00
Good 80 to 85 lbs	6 25@6 50
Good 70 to 75 lbs	5 50@5 75

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for account, 93@93⅛; 5-20s '65, 107⅛; do '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 103; new 5s 103¼; New York Central 92; Erie 23@23¼; preferred 37.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes 64 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton market firm and steady; middling upland, 7⅛@8; Orleans, 8¼; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales speculation and export and 5,900 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet, Corn 32s 9@33s. Beef 72s 6d; shoulders 36s 6d; hams, l. c. 53s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton quiet at 16⅝@17c; futures closed steady; sales 16,600 bales; March 16 9-16c; April 16 21-32@16 11-16c; May 17 1-16c; June 17 13-32@17 7-16c; July 17 11-16@17 23-32c August 17 27-32@17⅞c; September 17 27-32@17⅞c; October 16 13-16@16⅞c Flour firm; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good $5 05@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra $5 50@6 00; extra Ohio $5 05@6 30; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat better and more doing; No 1 spring $1 21@1 26½; No 3 $1 12@1 15; No 3 Chicago $1 16½@1 19½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 12@1 24; amber 27@30c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley scarce at $1 50. Malt steady. Corn firmer and fairly active; mixed western 85@86c; yellow 85½@86c. Oats firmer and more doing; receipts 61,000 bushels; mixed western 69@70c; white 69@72c. Hay firm at 56@75c. Coffee quiet at 15@17¼. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined 14¾c; crude 7¼c. Rosin steady at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine steady at 35½@36c. Eggs unchanged. Leather unchanged. Wool dull; domestic fleece 48@60c; pulled 30@51c; unwashed 15@35c. Pork opened lower and closed firm; new $20 70@21. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles dull; long clear 11¼@11¾c; short clear 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¼@14½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull and nominally at $11; western quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

Business was very dull to-day owing to the snow storm which paralyzed operations with agents, importers and jobbers alike. Cotton goods were steady at unchanged prices. Grain bags in good demand with an upward tendency. Prints quiet in first hands but in fair jobbing demand. Shawls fairly active. Woolen goods very quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 24.—The market remains unchanged. There was a fair demand from manufacturers but prices of fine wool continue to rule low and without improvement. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces are still very firm and scarce. Sales of fine and medium Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were made at 52@56c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 49@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces 58@65c; washed 45@50c; unwashed superfine and X pulled in demand at 40@57c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 spring 97½c; No 2, 94¾c bid for strictly fresh; 93¾c regular spot; 94¾c seller April; 98¾c for No 3; rejected 82½@93c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 68¼c spot; 68¼c bid seller April; 75¾c bid seller May; rejected 66c. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 53¼c for fresh spot; 55c bid seller April; 58¼c bid seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; No 2 $1 08 spot; $1 04 seller April. Dressed hogs dull and unchanged. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; $19 70 spot or seller April; $19 90@20 seller May. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $13 75 spot or seller April; $13 90@13 92½ seller May. Bulk meats—steady and in moderate demand. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 12 On call board wheat was steady and in moderate demand at 95½c seller April; 98¾c seller May. Corn active at 69c seller April; 56¾c May; 76¼c June. Oats 55¾c April; 58¾@59c May. Pork higher at